IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,970.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
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14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st "	DELTA..... ..	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE..	8000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE..	8000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	8000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE..	8000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE ..	8000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
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(JOINT SERVICE.)

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'sailles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	18 July	26 July	30 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6876	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 ,,	.....
City of Poonat.....	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†.....	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York* New Twin Screw†.....	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
City of Athens†.....	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....
	5594	25 ,,	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

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	653	1,091	489	809
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Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st June 1913
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd July 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	21st July 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

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†Pundua	3305	,, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.

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3rd June, 1913.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon ....6350..		....	1st July.
Cleopatra ...4039..		N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....8000..		G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...8000..		....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....3979..		E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz.....8000..		G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...4039..		N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...8000..		....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...3979..		E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June.
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

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*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

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Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

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G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

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H. H. WHITE,
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL,"

ARRIVED on 2nd instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY. (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.) Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER, The "Bombay Gazette."

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS, SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices. Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores, 35, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C. ESTABLISHED 1871.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address 'EARNESTNESS' LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Never mind the Weather.

COME AND SEE

SALOME

She will make you forget.

AND DON'T MISS

LEO GANN

The dancing comedian who made America grin.

FULL FILM PROGRAMME.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY, SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri, MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, *Jmnagar Kathiawar.* KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD., DUBLIN.

Distillers to H. M. The King.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME. PLENTY OF GOOD THINGS.

GIRL WITH THE LANTERN.

THE THRILLING STORY OF A RAILROAD HEROINE.

THE MARTYRS.

A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. (Pathecolour).

THE COMICS ARE SIMPLY "GREAT

WHICH OF THE TWO?

WONDERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.

BETTY AND A BALL OF STRING.

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

at 7, 8-30, 10 and 11-15 P. M.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Tel. No. 1266.

OUR GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME ON THE AUSPICIOUS OCCASION OF THE BIRTH OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS

H. I. M. KING GEORGE V.

OUR SPECIAL PROGRAMME COMMENCING TUESDAY, the 3rd June 1913.

STAR FILMS

MONTE CRISTO

In 3 Parts, 3,500 feet

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS

WITH OTHER COMIC AND INTERESTING FILMS.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY

TIME:—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.

SPECIAL MATINEE SHOW 5-15 to 6-45 (S.T.)

ON TUESDAY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

IN THE PRESS — PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/64d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

BROMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

GRAND BOMBAY "DANCING FESTIVAL"

A grand spectacular Performance at which the STAR DANCERS of all the European Capitals will appear.

Augmented by Special Cinema Films.

6-30—Carriages at 8-30. 9-30—Carriages at 11-30.

Commencing SATURDAY, JUNE 7th.

Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 12 to Rs. 3; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2 Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; and Gallery, Annas 4.

PLAN AT ROSE'S.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER MARE. Believed sound. One LANDAU in fairly good order. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box No. 48, care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET promptly at a very moderate Rent, 1ST FLOOR, Sunny Side, Club Road, Byculla, airy and open all round. Six Bed Rooms, one large Hall, Dining Room. Open for inspection. Apply sharp A. M. Jivanji Co., Parsi Bazar, 30-36, Fort.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately for married couple FURNISHED FLAT and COACH-HOUSE. Long tenancy. Apply Box No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) supersedes injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Dry New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GONCUROL

A GENUINE Specific for the CURE OF ALL URINARY DISCHARGES.

STOPS DISCHARGES WITHIN 2 DAYS.

THE GONCUROL AGENCY, 38, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Please mention this Paper.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone Installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
Single Copy	One Anna.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
Single Copy	Two Annas.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6 0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	.. „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICES.

ENDEAVOURS will be made to run the following TRAINS TO-MORROW:—

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
35	Passenger	4-20
19	Express	8-0
3	Mail	14-45
21	Passenger	15-50
23	Passenger	22-25
25	Passenger	23-15

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
4	Mail	11-10
40	Passenger	16-35
20	Passenger	18- 0
22	Express	19-35
24	Passenger	5-10 on 4th instant.
26	Passenger	6-20 on 4th instant.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND RAICHUR.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
15	Passenger	10-10
9	Mail	22- 0

No. 9 Down Mail will only run through to Raichur.

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
10	Madras Mail	6-0

NORTH-EAST LINE.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
11	Passenger	9-40
1	Nagpur Mail	14-0
7	Jubbulpore Mail	21-0

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45
8	Jubbulpore Mail	13-20

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

ON TUESDAY, 3rd instant, the entire local service will be run as shewn in the Sheet Time Tables of Local Trains in force from 1st June, 1913, except the following trains :—

KURLA LOCALS.

Down... 107, 111, 113, 131.
Up..... 108, 112, 114, 132.

THANA LOCALS.

Down... 73, 91. Up... 74, 92

No 59 Down Local will stop at all Stations.

The public will be allowed to travel by 57 Down and 62 Up Kalyan Workmen's Train and 118 Up Kurla Workmen's Train.

The public are advised that these arrangements are liable to alteration or cancellation at any time as may be found necessary.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1913.

N. B.—This must be posted on the board at Station for the information of the Public.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, RANGOON, and also at The Mall, SIMLA.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.
BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS).
Telephone No. 1827.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Ambra, 3,439 tons, Captain F. Banditsch, will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Den of Kelly, 2,874 tons, Captain A. White, will sail to-day for Leghorn, and Genoa, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain J. M. Mail, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and one passenger.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain Murch, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hodeida, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,906 tons, Captain P. A. Leva, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 61 deck passengers.

The steamer Abaris, 1,830 tons, Captain C. Rippon, sailed yesterday for Naples, etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Ormidale, 2,300 tons, Captain J. Thompson, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The Japan Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Indo-Maru, 3,972 tons, Captain M. Nemoto, will sail to-morrow for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S ufferin ..Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus..Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JUNE 2.

Cairnross .....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
E F Ferdinand...3906 Leva.....A L S NCo
Gallia .....555 Jones.....J M and Co
Hohenfels.....3408 Sintz...W and A G and Co
Homayun.....2164 Murch .....T M &Co
Havraise...3549 .....Salido ...M Maritimes Co
Koroona.....2267 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2828 Fox Worthy,T M and Co
Markomannia.....2840 Fapps ... .
Nawab.....2041 Kass .....T M and Co
Middleban Castle.2899 Walters.....T M &Co
Ninian.....4068 Williams .....
Nurani .....2870 Atwin .....T M and Co
Oolobavia .....3437 Raddick .....M M and Co
Ormidale .....2305 Thompson...W & A G &Co
Risaldar .....3091 Jones .....T M and Co
Royal Prince.....3515 Coull .....
Sutherland...2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Sildra ... .2097 Bryan .....C M and Sons
Trafford Hall.....3436 Mail.....K N and Co
Uganda.....3451 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and Co
Vellore ...3168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
China .....4161 Tocque .....P & O Co
Warturm.....3127 Krull .....W & A G & Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co
Zamoni .....2472 Driver.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hannington Court					3217 Wilson ... W and A G and Co
B Clan Macintyre					3052 East...J Finlay & Co
C & R Glen Clunny					3037 Taylor ... W and A G and Co
D&E Wardenfels					2792 Spillman... TM & Co
F Portloe					1959 Roberts ... G. & A G & Co
G Firozzi					3029 Primrose ...3-3 ...T M & Co
H Abaris					1880 Rippon ... T M & Co
K Indo Maru					2975 Nemoto ...Kobe...2-6 ... O S Kaisha
M Lancefield					3671 Meikle ... J F & Co
N Beckburgen					2447 deHond ... T M & Co
O Ville-de-Bordeaux					3004 ...Gialloh J M & Co
P Weissenfels					2433 Khumchaff ...Kabi 5-6...W & AG & Co
Q Cloutsham					3075 Weddess.W & A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Catoto ...2345 Pelligrine ...Venice S N Co
2 Massilia.....3250 Thomson ...W and A G and Co
3 Baroda.....1898 Horscroft ...M M & Co
4 Arisso.....2760 Book .....J Fand Co
5 Westminister ...2764 Williams ...T M & Co
6 City of Naples ...3414 Pine ...K N and Co
7 Den of Kelly ...2877 White...K N and Co
8 Ambra ...3440 Bandibsch .....A L S N Co
9 Devanha.....4785 Hickey...P and O Co
10 & 11 Nordmark .....3173 Laining ..... W and A G and Co
12 & 13 Arabia ...4098 Palmer.....P and O Co
14 Linga .....949 Butler ....M M and Co
16 Praesident ...2096 Schmidt.....A S & Co H W P D
Kaveri.....553 Fakura .....Bo S N Co H W V D
Dumra .....762 Barbridge .....M M & Co M W D D
Bahmani 1872 .....Mc Intyre.....T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Homayun ...	Murch	Hodeida, May 23
2	Trafford Hall.	Mail	L'pool, May 1

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Abaris	Rippon.....	Naples
	Ormidale	Thompson.	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ambra, Banditsch, for Tricste, &c.
" Den of Kelly, White, for Genoa, &c
" Indo Maru, Nemoto, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Uganda, for Calcutta, &c.
" Nordmark, for Bremen.
" Oolobaria, for Calcutta, &c.
" Markomannia, for Bremen, &c.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

Mr. H. P. Lattey, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of a mill-hand, Luxman Hari (25), whose body was recovered on Sunday evening from a well near his house.

It appeared from the evidence that the man used to go down the well, which has steps to it, for a bath. He left home at about 11 a.m. on Sunday, and as he did not return, a search was made and his body was found in the well.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Simla Municipal Committee have sanctioned under certain conditions the use of the Combermere Reservoir to allow the Boy Scouts of the Simla troop to learn swimming. The committee point out that the water in the reservoir is impure and being subterranean is distinctly cold and that scouring arrangements will be necessary and that the committee accept no responsibility in the matter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MAXWELL—HAIGH.—On the 30th May, at S. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, R. M. Maxwell, I. C. S., to Mary Lyle, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D.D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KIRKPATRICK.—On the 30th May, at Victoria Crescent, Egmore, the wife of Major H. Kirkpatrick, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MOLYNEUX.—On the 25th May, at St. Roche's, Coonoor, the wife of the late Major E. Molyneux, C.I.E., D.S.O., 25th Cavalry, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

King's Brithday ; Bank Holiday. Parade at Colaba, 7 a.m., and Firing of the Salute.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim : A wise man should regard the misdeeds of his life as a misery and a misfortune.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia per s. s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, the 4th June. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The inmates of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum will be removed during the present week to the new institution at Yeravda; and the old premises and site will be taken over by the Military authorities.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—A Hindu girl named Radhibai (13), residing at Worli, went to a temple near her home, and when returning by a field, was bitten on her left foot by a snake. She was treated with some remedies at home, but died yesterday morning.

SUGAR CART MISSING:—A muccadam, Tricumdas Jetha has reported to the police that on the 28th ultimo he loaded eight bags of sugar in labour cart No. 2,323 and asked the driver to take it to the railway goods shed at Carnac Bunder. The driver with the cart has not been seen since.

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and the Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March ... ...Kaiser Friedrich.....Friedemann
Overture ...Mirella... ....Gounod
Waltz .....Luna..... .....Lincke
Selection ...Reminiscences of Offenbach.....Riviere
Serenade ...La Paloma ....Hartmann
Idyll .....Hiawatha .....Moret
Selection ...A Life on the Ocean..Binding
Lancers ...The Duke of Fife ...J. Wood

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Britannia .....Cook
Overture...Light Cavalry .....Supps
Valse .....Flirtation .....Steek
Selection...The Count of Luxembourg.....Lehar
Intermezzo Cavalleria Rusticana ...Mascagn
Gavotte ...Liselotte.....Adam
Selection...Volanthe .....Sullivan
Patrol.....The Coons .....Lotter

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March of Triumph ...Entry of the Gladiators .....Fucik
Overture.....La Reine d'un Jour..Adam
Melodies (from) .....The Chocolate Soldiers.....Straus
Valse .....Vision of Salome ...Joyce
Melodie .....Un peu d'Amour ...Silesu
Selection of...Schumann's Songs...Godfrey
Dance .....La Paresseuse .....King

It is understood that the Karachi Gymkhana Committee have decided to throw the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship this year open to any recognised Club Gymkhana or Institute in India, European or Indian. This will give a much more interesting aspect to the tournament and winners will be able to call themselves with a clear conscience champions of Sind. It is hoped there will be a large number of entries. The tournament will take place in August and will last a week.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

GRANT MEDICAL COL. vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A practice game was played on the Marine Lines yesterday evening between the Grant Medical College and the Bombay Gymkhana. The ground was particularly hard and unpleasantly stoney and there was in consequence a good deal of miskicking and disjointed play. The exchanges were of an even character the wind assisting the Gymkhana in the first half of the game and the Medical in the second period. The appearance of the Medicals in Association Football is a welcome addition to the teams that play the game in Bombay ; and if they can produce the same success at football as they have made of hockey for so many years they should do well. Young Easdon gave a further illustration of his versatility as a sportsman, by playing a very excellent game at inside right for the skull and cross bones. He is light but tricky and gets through opposition well. Doyle at outside right also a played a good game and Sweeney at inside left. H. Evans, in goal, proved equal to all emergencies, the only score against him being the result of an easy shot at close quarters. It is to be hoped that the Medicals will stick to the game and there is no reason why they should not do well at it.

The Gymkhana had out an almost entirely different team to their last appearance against the Hornets. A number of new men were tried and the club appears to have a very large amount of new material to choose from. Dodds made his first appearance at centre forward and did well scoring the only goal of the match. Johnstone, on the right wing, covered the ground well and with softer and more reasonable ground ought to do even better than he did yesterday. He put in a lot of useful work. Barrett played his usual game and appears to be already in from. Osborne Smith showed as much energy as ever.

She result of the game was :—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 1 goal.
Grant Medical College ..... Nil.

The following were the teams :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Goal, H. Evans ; backs, Eyles and Thompson ; halves, Croning, Ali Khan and Shunker ; towards Doyle, Easdon Fonseca, Sweeney and P. Evans.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA :—Goal, Dawson ; backs, Morgan and Simmonds ; halves, Barrett and Waddan ; forwards, McKee, Adams, Dodds, Johnston and Osborne Smith.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of this Club was held on the 1st instant, at Mahim. For the first event a 10-bird Handicap Sweep, Major Phelps, D. W. Johnstone and H. J. Sykes tied, and, on shootings off, Major Phelps was the winner.

Another 10-bird sweep followed. R. L. Sherbrooke with 7 kills and 3 handicap points made a full score, A. S. Knowles coming second with a'score of 9, inclusive of handicap.

A Spoon competition with sweepstake was then shot, J. Moore, with 7 kills and 3 handicaps putting up a full score and winning the spoons. D. W. Johnstone with 8 points took the Sweep as second prize.

The next item was a 10-bird handicap Sweep at unknown traps and angles, which was won by D. W. Johnstone with 9 kills, A. Leeson taking second prize.

The final event was a double rise competition at 5 pairs of birds, which was won by A. Leeson with 7 kills, A. W. Noble, R. L. Sherbrooke and D. W. Johnstone tieing for second prize. On shooting off, the latter was the winner.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	2	m 9 53	26 6
		9 28 a	25 9
Tues	3	m 10 39	27 5
		10 13 a	25 0
Wed	4	m 11 20	28 2
		10 57 a	26 3
Thur.....	5	m 0 1	28 10
Fri ...	6	11 40 a	26 5
		0 43 a	29 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	2	m 3 10	16 11
		3 44 a	20 2
Tues.....	3	m 3 47	16 2
		4 30 a	19 11
Wed.....	4	m 4 24	15 6
		5 15 a	19 8
Thurs ...	5	m 5 2	14 11
		5 59 a	19 6
Fri ...	6	m 5 41	14 8
		6 42 a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2 (Monday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 12m
3 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 12m
4 (Wednes)	do 6h 1m.	do 7h. 13m
5 (Thursday)	do 6h. 0m.	do 7h. 13m
6 (Friday)	do 6h 0m.	do 7h. 14m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, June 5th 1h. 27-0m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h. 7-3m. p.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 23-7m. p.m Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10-8m. a.m.

Everything is so evenly raised with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

that it is cooked throughout.

That is why home-made cakes, pastry and rolls raised with Paisley Flour are so wholesome and digestible.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL RAIN ON THE WEST COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma; fairly general in Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur; local on the west coast of the peninsula.

Chief amounts:—Port Blair, four inches; Slipper Island, and Kyaukpyu one; Monywa, Myitkyina and Bangalore, two; Berhampore, one and a half; Burdwan, Mymensing and Naya Dumka one; Bogra, three; Cochin and Trivandrum, one; and a half.

The only change of importance in conditions on the West Coast has been an extension northwards of the area affected by the disturbance. The tendency to the formation of a storm over the Bay is maintained.

Forecast:—The continuance of the rainfall in Burma, northeast India and the west of the peninsula, and a few thunderstorms in the United Provinces and in the hills of the Punjab.

AT SEA.

The Bombay, Persia S. N. Co's steamer "Homayeen," Captain J. H. Murch, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hodeida via Aden reports having encountered moderate monsoon and heavy rain.

B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Baroda," Captain A. Horscraft, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi and coast Ports reports having experienced moderate for fresh S. W. Winds and long S. W. Swell.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Meteorological Department, Simla, by the Port Officer Bombay :—"Disturbed region in South-East Arabian Sea extending northwards and storm may be forming in latitude of Goa at some distance from coast."

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st ...	90·3	79·5	...	0·00
Jask ...	92·8	82·3	...	0·00
Muskat 1st ...	107·3	87·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	115·3	88·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi ...	105·4	76·1	...	0·00
Lahore ...	105·4	81·7	...	0·00
Sirsa ...	?	?	...	0·00
Ambala ...	98·5	77·9	...	0·00
Delhi ...	97·5	78·8	...	0·00
Agra ...	101·5	82·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	94·3	78·1	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	105·8	83·5	...	0.00
Cawnpore ...	95·2	78·4	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	99·1	78·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad ...	118·6	85·8	...	0·00
Karachi ...	90·0	81·5	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	107·6	87 2	...	0 00
Jaipur ...	110·7	83·6	...	0·00
Kotah ...	112·6	85·6	...	0 00
Bhuj ...	104·0	79·5	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	90 8	83·2	...	0 00
Verawal ...	87·6	78·8	...	0·0
Rajkot ...	105 1	74·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	110·0	79·3	...	0·00
Surat ...	96·9	81·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	108·6	80 7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	109 3	77·4	...	0·00
Neemuch ...	110·9	82·5	...	0·00
Indore ...	109·1	80·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore ...	106·8	81·8	...	0·00
Saugor ...	107 8	81 1	...	0·00
Hoshangabad ...	112·1	84·4	...	0·00
Khandwa ...	112·7	85·1	...	0·00
Akola ...	112·7	88 0	...	0·00
Amraoti ...	111·3	88·3	...	0·00
Nagpur ...	109·6	82·8	...	0·03
Chanda ...	108·0	86·5	...	...
Raipur ...	104·7	79·6	...	...
BOMBAY ...	94 4	84·2	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	95·8	77·9	0·15	0·85
Mormugao ...	91·0	75·7	0·12	0·89
Karwar ...	86·2	78·0	...	1·74
Malegaon ...	106·9	79·1	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	102·6	73·5	...	0·01
Poona ...	98·5	74·8	0·04	0·04
Sholapur ...	98·3	75·1	0·37	0·82
Bijapur ...	93·2	74·8	...	0·21
Belgaum ...	91 3	69·5	...	0·18
Aurangabad ...	104·9	77·7	...	0 00
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	106·4	74·2	0·15	0·15
Hyderabad ...	96·8	79·2	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	89·8	79·3	0·17	0·40
Calicut ...	88·3	76·1	...	0·00
Cochin ...	85·2	75·2	1 50	1·50
Colombo ...	86·0	70·0	0·15	0·52
Masulipatam ...	94·8	82·2	...	0
Bellary ...	101·0	79·3	...	0
Cuddapah ...	103·5	81 0	...	0
Madras ...	93·5	80·0	...	0
Bangalore ...	88·3	69 8	...	0·83
Coimbatore ...	93 4	75·8	...	0
Trichinopoly ...	99·1	79 8	...	0
Negapatam ...	97·2	79·7	0·15	0·15

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the extreme eastern districts and in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded on the Kathiawar coast and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Light local rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0'5" and Mormugao 0'12". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0'37" of rain and Nizamabad 0'15". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure in the south-east Arabian Sea has not yet become well-defined but appears to have moved slightly northward. Rainfall has been very light though fairly general between Ratnagiri and Mangalore but with the northward advance of the area of low pressure rainfall has increased and been comparatively heavy at Cochin. Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the south Madras Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan and some thunderstorms in the southern half of the Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and possibly on the north Madras Coast. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Central Provinces.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. H. R. Tickell, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Northwest Frontier Province, will succeed, Mr. Harriott as Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.

The Asansol Police are enquiring into the circumstances attending the alleged firing of a revolver by the manager of an iron concern at Kulti, and the wounding of several coolies.

The "Statesman" hears from Burma that the Chinese officials on the Yunan border are showing complete cordiality towards all British officials with whom they have any relations. Yunan province is said now to be in a far more settled state than last year.

It is understood that the Siamese Government intend to spend one and a quarter millions sterling on their irrigation project.

The survey party which worked northwestwards through the Abor country is still keeping the field. Captain Morshed, of the Survey of India, and Captain F. M. Bailey, of the Political Department, are the officers with it and are exploring the course of the Sanpo.

The Punjab Historical Society of which Sir Edward Maclagan is President, will hold their usual sittings at Simla during the summer. It is expected that the first paper of the season will be read by Mr. Mackworth Young, on his journey to Gantok-side in Tibet.

At the recent meeting at Simla of the Lady Minto Nursing Association over which H. E. Lady Hardinge presided; it was shown that the type of nurse required with her high-standard of qualifications, both professional and social, now demanded by subscribers, could not be obtained at the rates hitherto in force, hence the necessity for the recent increase in the Association's charges. The demand on the services of the nurses has been such that a larger staff could have been utilized had they been available. It is an increasingly difficult problem to regulate the ever-varying ratio between supply and demand.

The report on the Royal Botanic Garden at Sibpur makes the remarkable admission that the number of visitors is less now than it used to be. The reason given for the falling-off in attendance is the increasing difficulty of obtaining access to the Garden by river, while by road access is practically out of the question, except by motor-car. The "dinghi" used to be a highly popular means of crossing the Hooghly, although even in those days it was recognised as a risky method of transit. Nowadays the risks have been greatly increased by the steam launches, motor boats, and fast ferry steamers which use the river. The Port Commissioners run an intermittent steamer service to the Botanic Gardens ghat, but are reported to be averse from giving a more frequent service because it would not pay. This is to be regretted says the "Statesman" in view of the attractions which the Gardens offer.

When H. M. S. "Fox" put into Colombo Harbour on the 9th November, 1912 for her annual refitting, it was not expected, says the "Times of Ceylon," that she would have to lie up for so many months undergoing the necessary attention at the hands of cleaners and repairers. "It was only last week that the vessel entered the Dry Dock, and, on inquiry it was ascertained that she is likely to remain there for six weeks. This is an unusually long period for a vessel to remain in dock and shows what extensive repairs the old cruiser is in need of. In fact in well-informed quarters it is stated that the "Fox" is really in a very bad state. Although of little value as a fighting ship H. M. S., "Fox" has been a useful asset of the East Indies Squadron in connection with the prevention of gun running in the Persian Gulf. She was launched in 1893."

The Colombo Municipal authorities appear still to be unable to cope with the task of keeping the roads of the city in good order. Some of those on which there is the heaviest traffic seem to be as bad as they ever were. We should like to see says the "Times of Ceylon" greater progress made with the construction of sideways for carts with granite setts, as this appears to be the only hope of the main thoroughfares being kept in anything like respectable order The deterioration of the main roads as they approach Colombo is very noticeable, the sections between Colombo and Jaela, Colombo and Mount Lavinia and for a few miles on the Kandy road being frequently in a really disgraceful state. This is, of course, due to the heavy traffic on the outskirts of the city, but if the P. W. D. were not so hopelessly wooden this extra strain would be met by the necessary additional expenditure. It is absurd that there is a little stress of traffic roads should at once become utterly degenerate.

The Commissioner of Police Calcutta has recognised the advisability of allowing stands to be placed round the various Maidan football grounds at the big matches and the crowded aspect of the stands at the matches that have already taken place prove that they are much needed now and will be in still greater demand in the competition for the Shield. At one time any kind of stand was permitted, and one of the sights of the Maidan of an evening says the "Asian" was the crowd of coolies hastening across the Maidan bearing tables, benches and boxes of various sizes to be dumped down roound the ground and hired out to spectators at rates fixed according to the demand. Then some poeple arriving before the match found that they were kept at some distance from the ground by a small forest of wood work and on certain big days the owners of ohese tables, benchos and boxes were for bsddon to bring them near the ground until the match begad. This erder led to some memorable scenes that must live in the memory of many who witnessed them. At a distance of severial hundred yards from the ground a long line of coolies were drawn up with their wooden burdens before them; agitated babus in command of varying numbers of coolies awaited the signal of a policeman to invade the ground. The game began and a policeman gave the word: ins antly the wooden furniture rose to the heads of the coolies and encouraged forward by shouts and the waving of babus' umbrellas the quaint crowd dashed on to the spectators seeking the most advantageous positions; the right was a thrilling one, but it failed to satisfy the Commissioner of Police and after attempts to prevent stands altogether only those or certain small dimensions were allowed. This year the puece stands which have been permitted should enable spectators to see with som comfort at small cost and is probably the best solution of the difficulty, though it is handly likely that the stand will be sufficient to accommodate all the crowds wishing to view the most popular of the Shield matches.

The best cakes for the children are those baked at home, and the best cakes baked at home are those raised with Paisley Flour. Children and persons of delicate digestions may safely eat Paisley Flour cakes all hot and fragrant. They are so digestible. For all home bakings use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

and go by the rule—well mix dry, 1 part Paisley Flour to 8 parts ordinary flour.

Every tin contains an excellent selection of recipes and the Brown & Polson book of recipes is post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta. Send for it *now*.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, [June 2ND, 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	33	46,316
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	50	60,788

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c
Bank of Ben. „ „ 24th May 1913 6 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 33 1-2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet and unchanged. There is still very little business doing either way. The Banks will be closed tomorrow for a Public Holiday, the King's Birthday.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. August.
Do. do France	... 171
Do. do Marks	... 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 146 3-4
Shanghai „	... 230 1-4
Japan „	... 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 5-16 for cash and 96 3-8 for the settlement and closes as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 5 0	Buyers.
Settlement ...	„ 95 5 0	

BULLION.—

On Saturday the London market for bar silver closed unchanged at 27 5-8 for ready and 27 7-8 for forward. The New York market was again closed for a holiday. The local market opened at 70 1-2 ex duty for the first settlement and closes slightly easier as under. A small business is reported.

We quote.—

English Standard	Rs. 24	0 6
Australian Gold	„ 24	0 0
Sovereign Gold	„ 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	„ 70	3 0
1st Settlement	„ 70	7 0
2nd Settlement	„ 70	9 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	„ 79	9 0
1st Settlement March	„ 79	13 0
2nd Settlement	„ 79	15 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNING AND Co.:—Market awaiting Bureau Report. The forecast of the Bureau Report is 82 to 83 per cent.

WELD AND Co.—Liverpool market quiet, some liquidation. Our New York friends cable:—"Weather clear and very warm over the entire cotton belt. Present weather is very beneficial to the growing crop."

The Bureau Report will be received here tomorrow and will only give the average condition of the crop. For the acreage we shall have to wait until next month. Generally speaking the condition is expected to be about 81 or 82 per cent. and should the Bureau Report give about these figures, no material change can be anticipated. Last year the May condition was 78·9, while in 1911, the year of the record crop, it was 87·8. The weather is now favourable. The local market is quiet and we have little change to report in the position. Forward business is neglected so far as this season's crop is concerned and the demand for ready is slack. For New Crop there is a small business doing in the bazaar and prices are steady.

The early break of the monsoon, anticipated in some quarters, has not come, and there seems little likelihood of general rain for about a week. Should a general burst of the monsoon occur between the 5th and the 10th instant, and the current penetrate well into the interior it might be considered a very favourable and timely commencement of the rainy season. The conditions in the south at present point to such a rainfall, though day temperature in the North is abnormally low in plces the local cotton market will be closed to-morrow for the Kings Birthday.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs. 238	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals	... „ 233	Jan.

OLD CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	279	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..		251	do
do. Bengal	...	235	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	273	do
Good M. G. Coompta	...	275	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	272	do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	268	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	276	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 11,000

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·30	6·29	6·20
—02	—02	—02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·10	6·04	6·00
—01	—01	—01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·99	5·99	6·00
—01	—01	New position.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

Ready	... Rs. 7	7 0 B.T.
September	... „ 8	8 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7	15 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8	9 0 B.T.
Yellow Surat	„ 8	8 0 B.T.

GINGELLY SEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kurpa	„ 4	8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 63	0 0
Yellow Secunderabad	„ 61	0 0

POPPIES :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11	12 0 B.T.

CASTOR SEED :—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 26	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 49	0 0
Small	... „ 46	8 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs. 8	1 6 R T

WHEAT—

Tone—Quiet.

White Pearl 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	3 6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„ 5	9 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,695
Bank of India	...	89 3-4
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	66 1-2

MILLS.

Central India	...	2,150
Davar	...	522 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	...	525
Kohinoor	...	800
Standard	...	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		205
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		173
Bombay S N Ordy ..		241 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill...		1,460
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20
Treachor and Co ...		500

RAILWAY.

Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co., Ord.		910
Tramway Ordinary	...	204
do. Preference	...	174
Tapti Valley ...		590

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	12,208 bales.
Wheat	...	...	78,212 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	3,368 „
Rapeseed	...	...	2,528 „
Gingellyseed	...	...	225 „
Poppyseed	...	...	1,431 „
Groundnuts...		...	1,696 „
Castorseed ...		...	2,980 „
Rice ...		...	29,287 „
Myrabollams.		...	24 „
Cottonseed ...		...	10,699 „
Mowrasseed ...		...	442 „
Gram ...		...	9,138 „
Joowar ...		...	739 „
Maize ...		...	Nil „
Barley ...		...	262 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 31st May 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 24th May 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 24. Rs.	May 31. Rs
Capital ...	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund ...	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	14733225	18534809
Public Deposits at Branches...		
Other Deposits ...	98995638	97736981
Post Bills ...	7899	2889
Sundries ...	3104226	3138767
	137435973	140072946
Assets.		
Govt. Securities ...	13802514	15781128
Other authorised Securities ...	418705	418705
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	24147302	24235963
Loans do. do....	37945389	37646842
Bills discounted and purchased ...	25203166	24671108
Dead Stock...	258564	258564
Stamps ...	5546	5479
Bullion...	417029	470673
Balances with other Banks ...	831736	760338
Sundries ...	736938	84 660
Cash ...	31639059	34982486
Rupees...	137435978	140072946

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th May 1913, as compared with the statement of 20th May 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 20. Rs. a. p.	May 27. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c...	24042868 13 0	24022865 6 4
Other Deposits, &c ...	160890480 5 2	160914380 13 0
Bank Post Bills, &c ..	1107452 0 4	971031 10 7
Sundries	2810513 6 6	2903083 0 6
	226391314 9 0	227311370 14 5
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities ...	15389340 0 0	15228803 0 0
Other authorized Investments ...	9411908 0 0	9577408 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	49512971 7 0	47030012 1 6
Accounts of Credit on do Bills discounted, &c	41920532 14 7	40958730 2 9
Balances with other Banks.	38166408 10 7	38512058 0 6
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock..	2479936 14 0	2482873 1 9
Stamps ...	13483 5 2	13468 12 2
Sundries	373027 12 9	373052 5 9
	159587626 8 10	156649118 15 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	66803688 0 :	70662251 14 9
Cash, &c, at Branches.		
	226391314 9 0	227311370 1 5

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 6,93,721	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	5,31,171	Do.
Other Deposits	11,43,051	Do.
Post Bills.....	12,22,840	Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	1,23,810	Decrease.
Loans	8,21,466	Do.
Accounts of Credit	18,27,883	Do.
Mercantile Bills.....	9,43,851	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	27,67,255	Do.
Do. at Branches	22,06,676	Do.

Percentage 37·4

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1913.

350. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT., Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

DAILY EXPORTS. JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—508 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 87 bales wool, Bombay Co; 73 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 1,700 cwts linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co; 1,005 cwts groundnut oil cake, J M Bilimoria and Co; 231 bales wool, M Joosab; 176 bales wool, 10 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 1,500 cwts crushed bones, V Esmail and Co; 96 bales wool D Nagji; 305 bales wool, B Hurbham; 7 bales wool, M Balia, 36 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6 bales wool, E Latham and Co.

Westminster s—1,899 cwts oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—305 cwts staves of empty hogshead, 144 cwts empty Hogsheads, 125 cwts iron hoops, Spencer and Co; 101 gum Arabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.

Massilia s—12 bales cotton twist, D Sasoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—100 cwts gum olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co.

Havraise s—110 bales cotton, M Vathoobhoy and Co; 4955 cwts wheat, 990 cwts gingelly seed, 1275 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 2000 cwts castor seed, 1000 cwts gingelly seed, K Devchand and Co.

Dumbea s—5,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Havraise s—574 bales cotton, F F. Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHI.

Massilia s—133 bales goat skins, E W Stein 142 bales goat skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—11,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 402 cwts nigerseed, B and Kranse; 23 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 50 bales sawri cotton, P Devram; 600 cwts myrabolams P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cairnross s—78 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Ariosto s—7150 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji; 1992 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 28000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 15061 cwts cottonseed, A. Khimji.

Cloulsham s—9 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji; 210 cwts animal hoofs, Hollingshurst and Co; 4000 cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 4013 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co;

Royal Prince s—28000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 2600 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Ariosto s—1000 tons manganeseore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HAMBERG.

Royal Prince s—220 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 55 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Weisenfel s—63 cwts gum arabic G Sojpal; 172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 9 bales hemp, B and Kranse.

Warturm s—1,838 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,084 cottonfly, Soloman Bros; 210 cwts turmeric B and Co Kranse; 1,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co; 390 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—903 cwts mustard seed, J Fachiri; 16000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Havraise s—4000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co.

Koranna s—1,045 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 14,760 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Ville de Bordeaux s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beckbergen s—220 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Werdenfels s—2,000 cwts gingillyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,031 cwts linseed R S Forage; 2,998 cwts teelseed 1,600 poppyseed, 11,160 cwts linseed, 6,360 castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Hannington Court s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, P Mthuradas and Co. 100 bales cotton, Solomon Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Warturm s—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

POR GENOA.

Den of Kelly s—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ambra s—229 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE

Ambra s—200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR PORT SAID For Orders.

Hannington Court s—11,000 cwts linseed 1,500 rapeseed. Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 2.

Steamer Nordmark from Hamburg Agents—W and A Graham and Co., 303 crates tiles, 4,700 barrels cement, 11 cartes cement slabs, 2 cases ultric acid, 78 cases clock, 420 cases candles, 8 cases 6 bags gum, 396 cases 20 casks nails, 20 cases glass plates, 601 cases 25 crates hollow glass, 32 crates 185 cases bottles, 84 cases lampware, 97 cases locks, 2 cases sulphuric acid, 32 cases glass beads, 31 cases brandy, 50 cases liquer, 131 cases wine, 412 cases beer, 1,265 cases 26 hhds spirits, 160 drums 1 case rectified spirits, 893 cases window glass, 31 glass bangles' 1 case 1 barrel 2 casks ivory, 41 drave 59 cases bleaching powder, 8 barrels linseed oil, 300 barrels 625 casks lubricating oil. 40 begs 4 cases turkey red oil, 200 begs white lead, 200 begs red lead, 577 begs 155 casks 543 cases 8 phas 10 hobbocks 213 drums 25 tincans paint and colours, 1,154 cases 75 drums 37 begs 176 casks aniline colours, 95 casks 36 begs 26 cases alizerine colour, 151 cases condensed milk, 35 cases stirelized milk, 25 cases cheese, 205 cases 1,333 bales paper, 200 bundle 6 cases yellow metal sheet, 400 bundles yellow metal sheet squre, 211 barrels yuneral oil, 6 cases biscuits, 100 cases sugar 10 begs sugar of lead, 26 cases soap, 700 bundles copper sheets 16 cases perfumery, 6 cases cigars, 3 cases 12 bales cotton yarn, 5 cases silk, 247 cases 36 bales cotton goods, 6 cases wool, 25 cases woolen goods.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	83
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1685
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	6½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	500	14 „	170
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	140
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	66½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	57
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Brent's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	123
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sasha-patty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Muhva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Mazmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	600	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	66 8s	87½
New Berar	500	500	40	525
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	800	800	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...	100	100	6 „	141
Jhudo Feeder) ...				
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	550
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133½
Central Provinces..	25		4 „	26
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 „	123

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Belar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2150
China ...	1000	1000	...	800
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1465
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	785
Crescent ...	100	100	20	117½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	282½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	522½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	525
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1640
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	377½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1380
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	800
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1495
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3210
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1090
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	165
Presidency ...	00	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50	795
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1375
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	133⅜
Swan... ...	250	250	10	292½
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1720
Textile	500	500	20	1440
Vishnu Cotton do	500	500	Nil	490
Western India ...	500	500	Nil	665
	1000	1000	•25	622

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting diseases, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."
Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.
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BANKS

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.
CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.
JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000
HEAD OFFICE :—SIMLA
BRANCHES :—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.
PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.
NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912
31st January, 1912 ..Rs. 8,00,000
30th April, „ ....Rs. 24,00,000
31st July „ ....Rs. 52,00,0000
30th December „ ....Rs. 100,00,000
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDR

EN PASSANT.

The Press has been slow to take up the cause of Volunteer Officers in anything like an unanimous spirit, due probably to the fact that this body has not been much in the habit of washing their soiled linen in public. Indeed, were the true history in every case to be written the outsider, of the type not wont to wrap up criticism in soft phrases, might apply a more expressive than elegant comment on men who give themselves trouble when the authorities do not apparently care a brass button for the patriotism, or whatever it might be termed, that influences men to give up time and money to keep a body of men together as an ostensible unit of defence. Quite recently the "Truth" has commented on the disadvantages which Volunteer Officers in India labour under, touching mainly on the expense personally incurred in the matter of Uniform. When a gentleman is gazetted an Officer he is allowed 100 rupees towards the cost of this necessity. This roundly suffices to pay for sword, Sam Browne belts, Khaki uniform helmet,—the actual 'war paint' that he cannot do without. There was a time when there was no provision for even these things, and even now the anomaly exists that in case of a transfer of an Officer of the old dispensation to another Corps, entailing some change in the pattern of uniform and accoutrements, he is unable to claim the allowance and must, therefore, pay for these necessities out of his own pocket. The "Truth" estimates, however, that other necessary items of uniform will run an Officer into a matter of £40, a fair computation of the necessity of a full dress kit and mess dress is established. The Officer is also liable, the authority goes on to state, for other expenses including the cost of any extra ammunition deemed necessary over and above the statutory allowance. This latter contingency does not obtain in all Corps. The men themselves more often pay for extra ammunition (rifle) intended for match shooting, while liberality in supply for bonafide practice is now the custom in the majority of Corps. But in numerous ways the officers hand is constantly in his pocket during the drill season, and in many cases the actual progress of a Company has been proportional to the resources obtaining by this tax on the Captain and other officers. These things are, however, accepted with a philosophy by the authorities worthy of a better cause. The majority of Volunteer officers drop out of the commissioned ranks after meritorious service, and invariably after accepting a monetary tax on their patriotism which rarely, in the necessary qualifying term for the V. D., amounts to less than five figures, with the great honour of being "permitted to retain the rank and wear the uniform of his Corps, an honour, however, that, as far as the title is concerned, a G.R. rigidly excludes from any extended application in India, though, as is well known, the military prefix is used pretty generally at Home with Volunteer officers. How is it then, one might ask that Volunteer commissions are apparently so popular that (as the authority quoted has it) officers widely resort to the supernumerary list to facilitate their absorption in the active roll of Corps existent in a place to which they have been transferred, or in their own regiment from which they have been temporarily absent? In men who from the first entered into the cause with real selfdenial and zeal this spirit of putting the hand to the plough and keeping the grip on can be well understood. It is certainly not the mere apparent honour of holding a commission that accounts for this spirit, for as far as a section of officialdom, military or civil, is concerned the personal status of the man in private life is too often set on a higher value than that of the pristine dignity attached to the privelege of wearing the King's star or crown, which should put all concerned on a social level at least in the more superficial demands of that state. The tale of the Volunteer commissioned ranks of India has yet to be told with truth and realism; and, in that telling, there would be evolved far greater wonder than now exists that the men, who have borne the brunt in expense and personal sacrifice, maintained their zeal through years of causal, if not inconsiderate treatment by the authorities, amounting in not a few instances to covert contempt, or by that eternal damning with faint praise, or affected patronage,—perhaps a less desirable contretemps.

A very prominent element in discouragement is the necessity of begging and praying for the means of improving the Volunteer cause, or in case of a Volunteer commandant, who is a "persona grata" with the powers that be of making the granting of a privilege, or right, or justice, a personal matter, a suggestion so commonly talked about as to have become a veritable "sine qua non" in the struggle for means of progress. This is not the place to enter into assumptions as to what qualities constitute the consistent points of eligibility and suitability in candidates for Volunteer Commissions. One of the favoured theories of the authorities has crumbled to inconveniences, from the sheer force of exigent incompatibility with a fixed duty.

Of the numerous elements that operate against an unprejudiced acceptance of the status of Volunteer commissions by Officers of the Regular service that obtaining by the facility afforded of nomination to the higher ranks without a regular period of training, and probation, is one of the most potent. The procedure of pitchforking a man into the higher appointments, or promoting him after a few months service to the next step is an incongruity which cannot be excused in the eyes of a Military dispensation which rarely encroaches on a superior grade until after the recognised period of service. Were a similar procedure adopted in dealing with Commissions in the volunteer force there wouldbe a levelling down between the two services, and undesirable anomalies would automatically disappear. Another item that might be mentioned obtains in the facility with which the Volunteer Officers decoration is earned. Service in the ranks should not be allowed to count; but, after the decoration had been earned by twenty years in the Commissioned ranks any previous service as an ordinary volunteer, should be distinguished by a bar on the decoration for every five years service. An officer, as things are, not unfrequently holds both the long service, and the Officers decoration, but in the majority of Corps it is not thought correct (why? heaven knows!) for both to be worn. If a medal is not intended to be worn, why is it conferred? Or, if not intended to be worn why do not the authorities demand its return when the higher badge is bestowed? Little things like this are never satisfactorily cleared up, and perpetuation conduces to the situation in connection with Volunteer commissions which can be roundly described as bathos.

Among Shakesperian delineations by well-known actors during the past few years, attracting more than average notice, Mr Forbes Robertson's impersonation of Shylock may be cited to stand prominently forward. This actor admittedly holds a position in the front ranks of the Drama generally, while his reputation as a man of culture, and an artist of considerable repute, not to mention the kind of halo that surrounds the name Robertson, in connection with the stage during the past fifty years are in themselves elements of notoriety tending to attract the maximum of interest and confidence of the play-going public in any new departure he essays to make. One can first decide that this great character of the Shakesperian repertoire would be quite safe in the hands of the Actor named scholarly, graceful, artistic, he would necessarily be, and it might be decided that these attributes alone would engender in the minds of the more thoughtful section of play-goers a tendency to reflect on the less prominently marked traits of leading parts as a contrast to the efforts so frequently made to create the casual situation of sensation which, as we know, in many actors of the older school might bear the reproach of attempt "to split the ears of the groundlings". The annals of the Shakespearian drama are undoubtedly enriched by Forbes Robertson's study of the Jew of Venice as they were by his reading of the character of Hamlet which has been put down as one of the finest delineations of that character of our time. I am one of those who are inclined to think that Shakespeare himself intended that Shylock should be ultra repulsive. In his day the tribe were held despicable in the extreme, whether deservedly so, or from an ignorant and biassed impression merely, it is scarcely necessary to consider, and the more prominently these qualities could be made evident the less chance would seem to obtain of drawing an undesirable picture of Antonio, who certainly stands out as an out-and-out-prig in many respects, while from the true sportsman's aspect he seemed incapable of playing the game. From what the home papers say, the Shylock before us stands first out as a man with a heart deeply tending to religious and domestic yearnings. And in view of the main workings of the plot it is not an easy matter to give these qualities compensating prominence. John Philip Kemble was voted too gentlemanly for parts such as these, so that in comparison with actors of the type of Macklin, Quin, George Frederik Cook, and a few others who ran the undesirable side of Shylock's nature for all that it was worth the more dignified rendering fared badly in the opinion of critics, and the public in that remarkable era of the stage. The late Henry Irving tackled the part of the Jew with bold ideas of conception, and it stood out with more originality than any other of his many celebrated impersonations. And it might be said that his treatment of the character opened out a new train of thought in connection with the part. Shylock, the ruffian, has taken upon himself the attitude of the gentleman in many subsequent readings, and it rests with skill of the actor to turn the feelings of the audience from the tendency to repugnance to a veritable situation of sympathy for the jew by such masterly treatment of the first scene of the third act and the closing part of the trial scene, as it would seem has been made specialities of in Mr. Robertson's pourtrayal. Just a comment incidentally in closing these notes! There has been controversy on the manner of adressing Shylock one section opening that he donned the dress of the orthodox Venetian, retaining only the gaberdine as a badge of his tribe. Another however, and one feels more inclined to agree, favours uncompromisingly the true Jewish costume. But actors in the past apparently trouble themselves little on accuracy in this detail. Quin played the part in a green velvet coat and a periwig. There is a picture-framing shop in Hornby road where a very old engraving depicts a scene from this play, Shylock being dressed as a Venetian. It is probably a true reproduction of a representation of the Merchant of Venice about the middle of the eighteenth century and it would be interesting to be able to identify the impersonator of the chief part who was probably one of the famous actors of the period.

LE TATILLON.

HOLIDAY FLIGHTS.

AIRMEN IN COMPETITION AT HENDON.

A crowd of which the official estimates vary between 20,000, and 35,000, and which was certainly extraordinarily large considering the intermittent drizzle of the afternoon, assembled on May 12 at the London Aerodrome, Hendon, to watch, with patient indifference to damp, a considerable amount of commonplace flying in a wind of which the gusts on the ground occasionally reached a speed of 19 miles an hour. The programme opened with bomb-dropping from a height of about 150ft. at a target representing the deck of a torpedo-boat destroyer. Five airmen competed, each having three shots. It is sufficient to say writes the aeronautical correspondent of the "Times" that the best bomb, which was dropped by Lewis Turner, fell 27ft. 6in. from the bull's-eye, and the worst missed its mark by 178ft. This kind of thing, of course, is not serious aeronautics.

A far more interesting event was a cross-country handicap twice round a point near Elstree Reservoir, for which there were eight starters. It was won by Brindejone de Moulinais, the young Frenchman who flew from Bremen to Hendon by way of Brussels and Calais. The handicapping was good, and the sight of the string of machines coming home over the trees to the north-west was picturesque enough. The race was for the "Giesler" Challenge Trophy, which will be competed for again on Whitsun Monday next year. The winner on each occasion receives 100 guineas. The third event of the afternoon was a speed handicap in heats. The final (six miles) was won by Turner, who received 35sec., in 7min. 11 1-5sec. Noel, who received 15sec., was second in 7min. 15sec., and Verrier, scratch, was third in 7min. 19sec. Slaok, who received 2sec., was 1sec. behind Verrier,

An outline of the route and rules of the sea flight found Great Britain for the prize of £5,000 offered by the "Daily Mail" is published. The rules are subject to revision and have yet to receive the final approval of the Royal Aero Club Committee who are organizing the race, which is for waterplanes of all british construction only.

The competing machines will start from Southampton towards the end of August or the beginning of September, and the journey of some 1,600 miles must be completed within 72 hours. At the following places controls will be established:—Soutampton, Dover, Yatmouth, Scarborough, Montrose, Peterhead, Cromarty, Oban, Belfast, Dublin, Milford Haven, Falmruth.

At reach control competitors must make a compulsory stop of 30 minutes, which will not count in the time limit. A passenger must be carried in each machine, and, with the view of making the race a test of the machines rather than of human endurance, it is provided that pilots or (and) passengers may be exchanged during the contest.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

CONFERENCE AT LONAVLA.

LONAVLA, May 31.

The sixth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference, like its predecessor of last year, met yesterday and to-day at Epworth Heights, Lonavla. It was one of the most successful of similar gatherings convened by the Bombay Temperance Council. The attendance made up what it lacked in numbers, by the zeal, enthusiasm and experience of the ladies and gentlemen that had responded to the call and assembled under the hospitable roof of Mr. E. W. Fritchley There were delegates representing quite a large number of the various temperance societies at work in the Bombay Presidency. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the chair was taken at the morning session on Friday, by Mr. S. G. Lavate, of Poona.

Mr. D. D. Gilder, of Bombay, Secretary to the Conference, submitted a report of what had been done since the last Conference. An important memorial embodying several aspects of the temperance question had been prepared and submitted to the Government. It treated of direct temperance teaching in schools, the extension of the powers and privileges of the Local Advisory Excise Committees the prohibition of the sale of liquor at fairs and pilgrimages, early closing of liquor shops, etc, It also prayed the Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of the abnormal increase in the consumption of liquor in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. E. W. Fritchley, of Bombay, subsequently read a carefully prepared paper on "How to advance the Temperature Cause." There were several forces which should be taken advantage of in order to stem the tide of intemperance to a greater extent than had been done up to new. Some of these forces were:—The pulpit and the platform; the Press, riligious and secular; scientific temperance teaching in schools; the distribution of literature; lantern addresses, recitation contests, etc., and lastly the public declaration of their excise policy by the Government of India, which was "to minimise temptation to those who do not drink, and to discourage excess among those who do and to the furtherance of this policy, all consideration of revenue must be absolutely subordinated" Advantage should be taken of this declaration and temperance workers should urge for a definite and steady reduction in the total quantity of liquor allowed to be manufactured in or imported into India. There should also be more aggressive social work.

At this stage the Conference was adjourned to the afternoon, and on the re-assembling of the gathering, the chair was taken by the Rev. G. F. Epoch.

Mr. D. D. Gilder read an elaborate paper on the history of local option in India in general and Bombay in particular. It had been noticed more than a quarter of a century ago by the general public and admitted by the Government that "the habit of drinking is gradually spreading among the mercantile, professional, trading and artisan classes, whose caste or religious prejudices against the use of spirits are growing weaker year by year." Hence the House of Commons passed on 30th April, 1888, a resolution condemning in general terms the Excise Administration of the Government of India, which resolution the latter regarded as "practically a vote of censure." Since then much had been done by the Government in the direction of local option. Instructions had been issued to ascertain the existence or local public sentiment and to pay a reasonable amount of deference to such opinion. The Bombay Government had always been very slow to move in the matter. The appointment of the Local Advisory Excise Committees was a step in the right direction, and advantage should be taken of their existence, and Government should be urged to extend their powers and privileges.

DRINK AND CRIME.

The Rev. H. E. Barrell, who had prepared a paper full of facts and figures on "Drink and Crime," was unavoidably prevented by previous engagements from attending the Conference. He had, however sent the paper, which was read by Mr. Gilder. It may be mentioned by the way that Mr. Barrell is the son of a brewer, and has given up wealth and consequent position in society through conscientious scruples, as he did not like to enrich himself by the vice and degradation of his fellow-beings. That drink and crime are intimately connected was conclusively proved from the testimony of the press, and leading statesmen and judges. Statistics were adduced which showed that drink was a crime producing agency, and led to pauperism. It also ruined business. A brewery made a net profit of £24,000 in a year, and paid in wages and salaries only £6,460. In other businesses, to make the same profit £120,000 would have to be paid as such. Drink also destroyed the moral health of its victims and had a very baneful influence on the motherhood of the land. Present day workers in the field of temperance need not feel disheartened, if they cannot see the fruit of their work in their own life time. The work is sure to bear fruit in good time.

At this stage the Conference was adjourned to Saturday. At the re-assembling of the Conference on Saturday, a paper on "Temperance work among the Masses" was read by Mr. S. G. Lavate of Poona, who was well qualified to speak on the subject as he had travelled from village to village and acquainted himself with the habits and customs of the people, their manners, their condition and their mode of living and thought. The districts in general compared with the towns were as yet moderately affected. Mr. Lavate urged the preparation of a number of sets of magic lantern slides depiciting Indian life and character as influenced by drink. He urged the formation of "singing parties" to sing temperance songs. He emphasized personal visits to known drinkers to try and persuade them to adopt better ways. He had tried that plan himself, and found it successful. The caste system could be advantageously utilized in the cause of temperance. Charts and pictures could also be well utilized in this campaign. The present policy of spasmodic efforts and trying to do everything while doing nothing must be given up. Every paper was followed by a discussion in which Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. R. hinde, Rev, Mr. Enoch, and Messrs. Fritchley. R. G. Mundle, L. V. Kaikini, L. R. Gokhale, Gilder and several others took part.

As a practical outcome of the proceedings, a small committee was appointed to draw up programmes for temperance meetings in English Gujarati and Marathi. Another committee was appointed to prepare sets of lantern slides to words the expenses of which over Rs. 225 were collected on the spot.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A "NON-DESCRIPT FUNERAL"

FURTHER HEARING OF VOLUNTEER'S ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.

The hearing was resumed yesterday before Mr. A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which Colour-Sergeant John Martin, of the "B C" Company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers prosecuted Mr. Rogers, editor of the "Railway Times" and Mr. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the journal for defamation alleged to have been contained in an article headed "De Profundis" published in the issue of the "Railway Times" of the March 8th last.

Mr. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Messrs. Kemp and Kolasker, barristers, appealed for the accused respectively.

Mr. Kemp concluded his address yesterday and cited several cases, both English and Indian, on the law of libel.

Mr. Kolasker then addressed the court on behalf of his client Mr. Moffatt. He said that his client believed in the truth of the allegations. The defence had completely proved the truth of these allegations, and he believed they were quite justifiable. The article was written in the public interest, namely, in the interest of the Railway Volunteers of the whole of India, and particularly of the G. I. P. Railway. It was the duty of the writer as a journalist to take the question and call the attention of the authorities to it as this was a repetition of a similar case.

After quoting the statement made by the complainant and some of the witnesses, Mr. Kolasker said that taking the article as a whole, there was nothing which was defamatory in it in the circumstances. The funeral given to the deceased was a non-descript one, and so it was called an "unholy affair" The circumstances were such that an average man's feelings were sure to be roused. One of their comrades died, and he had no relations here. He was given a "non descript" funeral and a non-descript funeral worse than a decent pauper funeral. Counsel then dealt on the law regarding libel andquoted largely from both English and Indian cases, adding that the article was only fair comment. His client's position differed from an ordinary printer and publisher. He was a subordinate of Mr. Rogers.

At this stage the court rose for the day and further hearing was adjourned to the June 7th when Mr. Vicaji will address the Court.

A DEAL IN DIAMONDS.

JEWELLERY BROKER SENTENCED ON TWO CHARGES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged a jewellery broker, Karsandas Hansraj, with criminal breach of trust in respect of diamonds valued at Rs. 1,925 belonging to Chandulal Ratanchand, also a jeweller.

Inspector O'Brien prosecuted; Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Bhalubai I. Desai appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the complainant gave the accused 138 diamonds of the value of Rs. 1,925 in three different lots on September 19th and 25th, 1912, and on 10th October of the same year, on "jangad" for a sale on approval or for return shortly afterwards, and the accused signed 'jungad' notes for these. Shortly afterwards the accused absconded without returning the diamonds or paying the money, and he could not be traced for a long time. He was subsequently arrested and placed before the Magistrate.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused said that the defence was of three kinds. First, the accused said he had received the diamonds and paid for them; secondly that diamonds were merely shown to him and that he was actually paid cash only, and lastly that there were no dealings in diamonds at all, but there were only loan transactions for which "jangad" notes were made.

These versions were disbelieved and the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

There was a second charge against the accused for criminal breach of trust in respect of some diamonds of the value of Rs. 1,150 belonging to Chottalal Rajkaran.

In this case also the transactions were of the same nature and the accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AFTER 30 YEARS' SERVICE.

Manuel Peter D'Costa, a foreman in the "Times of India" Press, was charged by Inspector Chapman at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with theft as a servant of two pieces of machine blankets, some old copies of the "Times of India," and some other printer's materials, valued at Rs. 74.

On Saturday night when the accused was going home from the Press, a constable detained and searched him, finding the two pieces of blankets in his possession. A search of the man's house resulted in the discovery of some other property.

Mr. D'Lima, who appeared for the accused, pleaded that the accused might be let off with a nominal punishment. He had been in the service of the Press for about 30 years, and his son was killed in an accident in the Press. This was his first offence.

Mr. Petit, the Superintendent of the Press, said that there were suspicions that such thefts were being carried on frequently by the workmen. The accused was earning about Rs. 150 a month. He therefore pressed for a heavy sentence.

The Magistrate said that he would deal with the accused leniently under the circumstances stated by the pleader, and sentenced D'Costa to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM RAILWAY WORKSHOP.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Bhima Tabba (26), a Hindu, with the theft of property worth Rs. 6, from the workshop of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at Parel. The property was identified by Mr. William Miller, Foreman of the workshop. The evidence showed that the accused, who was not employed in the workshop, somehow managed to get inside on Saturday and took some zinc fittings. He was seen in the act by a witness named Dakoo Bayaji, who raised an alarm and the police arrested the accused.

Before the Magistrate the accused stated that the property was sold to him by Dakoo, who was employed in the workshop. The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's story and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

George Mickel Phillips (50), a European, was charged under the Vagrancy Act, before Mr. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, yesterday. Sergeant James arrested the accused on Saturday, as he was found without any ostensible means of subsistence. The accused stated that he was willing to go to the Workhouse as he had no means to maintain himself. His Worship declared the accused to be a vagrant and ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

WAGES OF FARM LABOURERS

ECONOMIC REASONS FOR DISPARITY.

The question of the earnings of agricultural labourers, which has again been brought into prominence by Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons recently and by the introduction of the Agricultural Employment Boards Bill by several Unionist members, has been the subject of more than one investigation by the Board of Trade in recent years.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his speech, commented on the variations in the rates of wages in different districts, and suggested that the reasons for these sometimes very wide divergences were of a social, political, or trade union character. A cause different from any of these is assigned by Mr. Wilson Fox, whose exhaustive reports on the wages, earnings, and conditions of employment of agricultural labourers, prepared for the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, were published in 1900 and 1905. In his view the cause is clearly economic. The figures given in his second report are for 1902, but they substantially apply to 1903 and 1904, and the general tendency has remained unchanged to the present time.

Mr. Fox found that in Scotland, England and Wales the earnings were highest near the large industrial or mining centres. This was also true of Ireland, where, however, the country averages were uniformly lower than in Great Britain. The highest average weekly earnings in England were in Durham (22s. 2d.); in Wales, in Glamorgan (21s. 3d.); in Scotland, in Renfrew and Lanark (22s. 2d.); and in Ireland, in Down (13s.). The lowest average weekly earnings in England were in Oxfordshire (14s. 6d.); in Wales, in Cardiganshire (15s. 8d.); in Scotland, in a group comprising Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness (13s. 7d.); and in Ireland, in Mayo (8s. 9d.). The line of demarcation is absolutely distinct. Wages are highest in counties in which other industries complete for labour with the offer of good money. They are lowest in counties in which there is no competing industry. The mining industries of Durham Glamorgan, and Lanark, the textile industries on Renfrew, and the linen industry of Down are responsible for the relatively high rates of wages which agricultural labourers obtain in their districts. Oxfordshire, Cardiganshire, the northern counties of Scotland, and Mayo are remote from the industrial districts and are almost exclusively agricultural wages there are accordingly relatively low. The question seems to be simply one of demand and supply.

Wages in some of the home counties were unfavourably contrasted by Mr. Lloyd George with those in remote parts of Scotland and Wales. The latest figures on the subject were issued in a Board of Trade report or agriculture in 1907. These figures show that the average weekly earnings of ordinary labourers in the three typical home counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, were higher than in any of the "remote" Welsh or Scottish counties. The average earnings in Middlesex were 20s. 3d., as compared with 18s. 7d. in Carnarvonshire.

Wages have increased by about 40 per cent. in England and Wales and by more than 50 per cent. in Scotland since the year 1850. The average weekly earnings were 18s. 4d. in England, 18s. in Wales, 19s. 7d. in Scotland, and 11s. 3d. in Ireland in 1907, the last year for which detailed figure are available. There has been a slight all-round increase since then, but the ratio is understood to be much the same as it was then.

POLITICAL FEELING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN AMUSING INSTANCE.

The other day the editor of a leading newspaper in Cape Town writes, the correspondent of the "Times" told me of an amusing exprience, which may serve to illustrate a political situation which is puzzling in its apparent irrationality, and yet in some respects gravely disquieting. A Dutch young lady who had been studying music in England for two years and has now returned to South Africa with the intention of earning a livelihood by singing and teaching sent in her card and asked for an interview, which was granted. It turned out that her first concert had not been reported, though she had received from the musical critic on the staff what she regarded as a promise. The editor explained that if such a promise had been given the omission must have been due to an oversight, whereupon the fair protestant remarked that a more obvious explanation which had occurred to her was the political prejudice of the editor. She had sung at several Nationalist demonstrations and she had feared that the failure to notice her concert was more in the nature of a boycott than an oversight. The editor gently suggested that the theory was defective in some important respects. For one thing he was totally ignorant of her existence until her card was sent in and for another, he could scarcely be obsessed with a hopeless prejudice against the Dutch since his newspaper while it strongly advocated a non-party Administration at the outset of Union had generally supported the Botha Government since its formation.

This explanation only made matters worse. The lady declared that General Botha was backed up because he was politically dishonest. She believed that Englishmen at the bottom of their hearts sympathized with General Hertzog, but they were too diplomatic to say so. What they called that she called disingenuousness. General Hertzog had been consistently misrepresented and persecuted in the English Press because he said what he thought, and because he insisted on preserving the national ideals of the Dutch-speaking South African. What the English were aiming at was the "absorption" of the Dutch. Her own family had been denationalized because her sisters had married Englishman. She had no intention of perpatrating a similar blunder, as she objected to being absorbed. The victim of this homily offered 5s. for every misrepsesentation of General Hertzog the lady could prove in the columns of his newspaper. He also suggested that on a reasonable calculation or probabilities she, if she would change her mind and marry an Englishmen, would be quiet as likely to absorb the Englishman as the Englishman would to absorb her. The interview ended, however, by leaving the lady, perhaps a little less ruffled, but not less resolutely attached to her own views.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 3rd June, 1913.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

WERE it not for the inconvenience caused to the public by the partial interruption of railway communication, the "general strike," as it is termed, would be ludicrous. The handful of irresponsible individuals, who took upon themselves the ordering of a general strike, would, in the days of John Company, have been deported at forty-eight hours' notice as a danger to the community; but, though the process would be as easy to-day as it was a hundred years ago, Government might hesitate to take that action lest the Labour Party in England should be roused to action, and, perchance, in an excess of indignation, order a general strike there in sympathy with "the down-trodden toilers in the East." Such action would be no more illogical or absurd than the ordering of the men of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to strike, because the men of the Madras system cannot have all their own way; or as for the railway men of Germany to strike, because those of Russia were to be deprived of their perquisites. The action of the Amalgamated Society has been made ridiculous by the half-hearted way in which their invitation has been responded to, particularly on the G. I. P., whose men regard the situation as pretty much of a joke. They accept it to all appearances good-humouredly, because they admit they, themselves, have no grievance, and that the officials, instead of blaming them, pity them that they are bound to lose money by their association with the men of other lines. The Society, it is said, has not yet begun to distribute strike-pay, but that operation cannot be long delayed, nor can it be long continued; for, the strikers are many and the rupees are few. If the Society cannot pay the strikers, it will not be long before they discover their combination to be a losing game, and that period will be shortened if the Agent in Madras persists in his determination to ignore the Society and treat only with the actual men who complain of grievances.

There is a great temptation to the men of the G. I. P. R. to abstain from striking in the offer made by the Administration on Sunday. A notice then issued ran: "The Administration trusts that its employes will take no step likely to affect their individual futures without carefully weighing the consequences. The relations between the Company and its employes are believed to be satisfactory, and the Administration intends to do everything in its power, in the interests of the Company and of the men themselves, to prevent a rupture of those relations. It is accordingly notified that all station staff and running staff, also staff employed in engine sheds, who remain loyal to the Company will receive double pay and allowance during the currency of the strike or until further orders. The staff are reminded that those who absent themselves from duty without permission, thereby break the continuity of their service for retiring gratuity." It is a timely and a fair warning, though doubtless the wire-pullers among the men will endeavour to persuade them, it is nothing less than intimidation. Yet the wiser among them must realise that it is absolutely fair—in fact it is generous.

But railway men in this country should be the very last to strike. As a class they are superior to railwaymen at Home. They can represent their grievances, when such arise, or when they think they do, more intelligently than their comrades in England, and have no need of any spokesman or special representative. Moreover, there is no class of men in the world more liberally treated by their employers. They are well-paid and housed, they have institutes and schools, medical attendance and hospitals, even their religious wants are provided for. The lot of a railway man in India is a happy one compared with that of his brother employed elsewhere. If the Society were in a position to support all the men they are anxious should strike, we could understand a few of the lame and the lazy taking the opportunity of a cheap holiday; but when the Society is not able to maintain a prolonged strike and those who join in it have so much to lose and nothing at all to gain, it cannot be expected that they will kick their heels and go hungry over trifling matters which affect them no more than the grievances of the man on the Trans-Siberian line. In a brief period both the Madras strike and those of Bombay will have broken down, and the only real sufferers will be those who have foolishly followed the lead of the agitators whom they had better avoid in future as they would the plague. The G. I. P. men would be wise to accept the offer the Administration has made them while there is still time.

BALUCHISTAN AND ITS PEOPLE.

THE very first page of the report on the Census of Baluchistan shows such promise of originality that the reader searches at once for the name of the writer. Mr. Denys Bray, I.C.S., we find, is the compiler; name and diction agree as to his nationality. An official report is rarely intentionally humorous. That before us may not be, but it is unmistakably Irish. Apparently Mr. Bray wrote his introduction last; for he begins:—"So ends another census of Baluchistan—nominally the third in the series, yet the first to come home to every family in the length and breadth of the country. Not that Baluchistan is even now qualified to take its place among the ordered ranks of consussed provinces of India. The latest recruit in the Indian Empire, it still has the awkward squad almost entirely to itself." We must turn to the end of the book to find how the operations began. However, a synchronous census, Mr. Bray declares, an impossibility, with but a dozen British officers, and a proportionately small number of native officials to rule over his huge and mountainous area. People of the mountains, says he, with frontier tribesmen cleaving to the turbulent traditions of their forefathers still broken in but imperfectly to the mysterious way of British rule, suspicious of every symptom of innovation and reform, jealous to the verge of fanaticism of any enquiries touching their womenfolk—and an attempt to foist upon them in these early days of our administration, a census framed on the searchingly inquisitive lines of the Indian schedule, would not merely be foredoomed to failure, it would be a political blunder. Still Mr. Bray claims that his census is superior to that of Mr. Hughes Buller, of ten years ago, because standing on his shoulders' he was able to take a wider view of what before his time was in many ways an unknown land.

Several, probably innocent, columns in the schedule had to be omitted, for not only were questions concerning the women-folk resented, but even those as to the place of birth. Questions on the latter subject men suspected since tribal responsibility is "a tangled yarn of birth in the tribe and on residence in the tribe and tribal responsibility is laid." As it was, several Kakar families staying within Luni limits beat back to their own country as soon as the census was afoot for fear that the records might condemn them to a life sentence of double tribal responsibility, first in their own Kakar tribe, and again among the Luni. Education has made very little progress, and, until it shall have made much more, it will be impossible to approximate accuracy in a census. Still Mr. Bray thinks that as the result of nice calculations his enumeration is not very far out, though with the frontier-tribesman everything connected with the census pointed to war and the preparation for war. This, however, did not perturb them; instead, it found a sympathetic echo in their warlike hearts and left them with the comfortable feeling of having discovered what the extraordinary trouble was about. "War they understood, and war or the preparation for war was, of course, the object of the census; the one thing they were unable to square with this rooted idea was the fantastic counting of the women-folk." The enquiries as to the lame, afflicted and infirm, was but to weed out the unfit for service in the field. Mr. Bray calculates that in the work of enumeration he would have had to travel three times from John o' Groats to Land's End and back, and once again to Land's End to top the mileage of his wanderings while his enumerators must have put a girdle round about the earth among them.

Baluchistan, Mr. Bray describes, as an irregularly shaped block of country of 134,638 square miles, a land of contradictions and contrasts. From a bird's eye view the general impression "would probably be a chaotic jumble of mud-coloured mountains, for all the world like a bewildered herd of titanic camels. Yet it contains many a rich valley and upland plateau and at least one broad plain as flat and low-lying as any in India." For a brief season its rivers are rushing torrents; for the greater part of the year their lands are dry. The maps show these large lakes of limpid blue which in reality are swamps. But, says Mr Bray, "maps are crammed full of unconscious irony; and if you come to the country after poring over these labyrinthine networks of well-defined rivers, refreshing oases of green and named localities innumerable, small wonder if you condemn it on sight as a land of rivers without water, of forests without trees, of villages without inhabitants. The whole outlook seems blind and bare. Yet you have only to scratch the soil and add a little water and you can grow what you please." Mr. Bray describes the climate and varieties in language indisputably his own, and then to give us some idea of the density of its population he tells us so vast is Baluchistan that, if the British Isles, Channel Islands, and all, were lifted up and bumped down on it there would be still room for over thirteen thousand square miles of surrounding sea, while so insignificant is its population, that it falls far short of the births in the British Isles in a single year.

PRIVILEGES FOR PURDAHNASHINS.

THE Corporation of Calcutta for two or three meetings has been considering the provision of an "open space" for the use of *purdanashin* ladies, and we are sorry to see, from its decision, that the cause of the advancement of women has not made the same progress in Bengal, which has been achieved in Western India. After all, the proposal, which was made in Calcutta, was an extremely modest one. It was merely to give the unfortunate women, who are kept within the *purdah*, an opportunity to obtain fresh air and exercise by reserving for their use a space known as Greer Park. The Corporation refused to do this on the ostensible ground that its legal right was not quite clear; but the *Statesman* says there can be no doubt that the real reason was the innate conservatism of a majority of the Indian members. The subject was keenly debated, and in spite of the shrewd advice of some perfectly orthodox speakers, who are discerning enough to see the trend of opinion in India, conservatism remained obdurate. Babu Bepin Chandra Malik, for instance, argued that, if they did not allow *purdah* ladies a little liberty, they would find that the *purdah* would disappear entirely. We cannot, of course, substantiate so far-reaching an argument by experience on this side, but we certainly can say with truth that the grant of greater liberty within special institutions has been found not necessarily to endanger the sanctity of the *purdah*. We may instance the Princess Mary Ladies' Gymkhana on the Cooperage, which is used by *purdahnashin* and other ladies and where *purdahnashins* constantly go without any danger of meeting men.

The advantages they derive from association with other ladies outside their own small circle are evident. They are also able to attend the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association and the Seva Sadan under similar conditions. Families, which desire to maintain the privacy of the *purdah*, can do so strictly, while allowing their women to attend all these places. On the other hand, when occasionally the seclusion of the *purdah* is finally renounced with the sanction of the male members of a lady's family, this further sign of advancement is cordially welcomed by the social reformer. Similar conditions to those described have been applied to such public places as theatres and halls. Some years ago it was the custom occasionally to give performances at theatres for *purdah* ladies only. Then no men were allowed to enter the theatre. Later on, however, it became permissible to admit gentlemen, who accompanied parties of ladies, and now as public opinion has further advanced, it is possible to take *purdah* ladies to any public performance, and to many public meetings, special arrangements being made to conceal them from the view of others. Even amongst Mahomedan ladies there is an increasing tendency to attend public gatherings. In comparatively secluded districts, such as Kathiawar and Gujarat, progress is similarly being made, and there influential persons, including several chiefs, have set an admirable example by permitting their wives and daughters to appear in public. It is, therefore, surprising to find that amongst so enlightened a community as that of Calcutta, a public body should deny ladies the very moderate concession of liberty to walk within a reserved garden. We hope that the civic fathers will realise that, in this matter, Calcutta has fallen behind the times, and that before very long they will consent to revise their decision.

THE HONOURS' LIST.

So many honours have been distributed in India in the last eighteen months, that it would have given no offence had the present occasion been overlooked altogether. Still King's birthday must be celebrated and as some people are gratified by so-called marks of royal favour, believing they have deserved well of their country awards must be made. Of course everyone who is decorated has earned it else why should he be decorated? And others there are who have deserved much and received nothing; other-too believe they have earned the very highest honours conferrable on such occasions. How is it they have been overlooked? That is a question to which no satisfactory reply can be given. But the disappointed ones have the consolation of looking forward to their reward in heaven. We congratulate all those whose names appear in the list.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo left Aden at 11 a.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m, on Friday next.

THE death is reported from Quetta, of Captain Batty, I.M.S. (son of Mr. Justice Batty, formerly of Bombay), as the result of a revolver shot.

IT is understood that the Viceroy will only pass through Bangalore on his southern tour in November, staying four days at Mysore and a week at the shikhar camp, where there will be elephant-catching operations.

THERE are about 140 acceptances of the Maharajah of Mysore's invitations this month for the race and polo week.

MRS. MILDWAY, wife of the M. P for Totnes, speaking at a reception, told the story of a man who described himself as a "picker." He explained that he picked fruit in the summer, hops in the autumn, pockets in the winter, and oakum in the spring.

MILITARY MATTERS.

THE TOURNAMENT AT OLYMPIA.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 16.

It is announced that arrangements have been made to enlarge very considerably the scope of the spectacular feature of the forthcoming Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia. The general idea of the scheme as originally proposed was a pageant of the Restoration with a representation of the period of "The Interregnum" as an opening and the entry of Charles II into Whitehall as a climax. To this is now to be added a processional prologue entitled "The Commonwealth: Cromwell's Triumph 1643-58." From end to end of the arena will march a procession illustrative of the victories and apotheosis of the Lord Protector. It will be headed by a squadron of Cromwell's Ironsides followed by trumpeters and drummers. Then will come standard-bearers carrying banners emblematic of the battles in which the Cromwellian troops were victorious. These will be succeeded by a triumphal car with a bust of the Lord Protector in the centre surrounded by a soldier and sailor of the period, Milton writing his famous despatch, and Britannia. The car will be followed by Commonwealth heralds bearing the Protector's banner, spurs, gauntlets, and sword etc. After another group of standard bearers, the procession will be brought up by a squadron of Hazlerigg's famous regiment of "Lobsters" so-called because of their destinctive black armour. Then follows the series of tableaux, in which historical accuracy and picturesque effect will be combined; the first scene is the Interregnum, a typical seventeenth century crowd. Apprentices, old soldiers, in mourning for Cromwell, bakers, butchers; country gentlemen. Puritans, huntsmen, sailors will mingle in a throng characteristic of London streets of the time. The indignation of the mixed assembly is aroused by the arrest of several participants in the fun of the fair. In the second scene the wrath of the populace is kindled afresh by the entry of soldiers under General Monck, who, by order of the "Rump" proceeded to break down the city gates, because the city had refused to pay taxes levied by what it regarded as an unlawful assembly at Westminster. In the third scene the Lord Mayor remonstrates with Monck, who after pointing out that he has only acted under orders, signs amid general rejoicing for a "Free Parliament." The finale will be a gorgeous pageant, the entry of Charles II into Whitehall with an imposing military escort, whilst the streets are lined by the Train Bands. In all the scenes the military aspects of the period will be faithfully depicted. General Monck will be a prominent figure, appropriate to the fact that his corps formed the nucleus of the Royal Army. His Regiment of Foot, now the Coldstream Guards will be represented by Coldstreamers of to-day. It should be an excellent show and compare more than favourably with its many successful predecessors, not least it is to be hoped in its financial aspect, that the service charities may benefit thereby.

TERRITORIALS.

The Territorial Artillery has recently come in for a good deal of criticism. It is without doubt a difficult line for the amateur soldier to take up, and though a fair proportion of batteries are as good, or even better than might be expected from their limited opportunities for training, still with a few notable exceptions, the standard of efficiency is not high, and their value in the Home Defence Force may reasonably be called in question. For the duties of Home Defence, the proportion of the Artillery arm is high, and it is suggested that a third of the numbers of regular batteries could be substituted without a very great addition to the cost, and with a very considerable improvement as regards efficiency, the existing Territorial Artillery being transformed into riflemen. The first part of the suggestion would be more easily carried into effect than the last as it is very unlikely that the men who take on as Artillery would be willing to transfer to infantry; a few might, but not many.

COMPANY TRAINING.

Company training this year is being carried out by double companies more extensively than last year, when the system was more or less on trial. As yet, however, there are no signs of the double company organization being adopted in the near future; the second captain is got out of the way during training by putting him in charge of administration, so that there may be no divided responsibility or counsels in the carrying out of the training. The co-operation of Territorials and Boy Scouts is being encouraged, as part of the plan, to which I referred in a previous letter, for popularising the army generally, and service in the Territorials in particular. Incidentally the practice of officers putting up at hotels and inns, when their men are under canvas has been forbidden. Boy Scouts are to be utilized as guides which looks as if the authorities are not in favour of the sister organization, the girl guides.

THE KING AT ALDERSHOT.

The King has spent a busy week at Aldershot, with his soldiers, and has seen and taken an interest in the work of all the arms in various stages of the annual training. The latest type of machine gun which is now in course of issue, and the new service rifle, the issue of which has been promised immediately, if not sooner, for the past twelve months or so, and has not yet taken place except experimentally for report to selected corps, were both much in evidence on the ranges, and were reported as giving excellent results. The Royal Flying Corps were generally there or thereabouts, and one or more aircraft turned up incidentally during most of His Majesty's inspections. The Basingstoke canal was very busy, being crossed at various points by various arms in various ways orthodox and unorthodox. The record of the Swiss Family Robinson was nearly broken by the number of unconsidered trifles that were handy for bridging and raft-making, found by troops lying about accidental like on the banks of the canal in the vicinity of where they were working. Some beneficent fairy must have put in a good night's work, though she showed some skill in secreting her good deeds and the materials. The manœuvring of the aircraft, airships and aeroplanes together showed that except in point of numbers we may congratulate ourselves on our air service. One monoplane at least was back in commission, so it would appear that the temporary ban placed on the type by the War Office has been removed, as the results of the enquiry into the causes of the accidents last year foreshadowed.

AIRCRAFT.

Talking of air craft, it is curious, but a fact, that Colonel Seely appears to be very much astray in the information which he permits himself to give in the House. In reply to a question recently he asserted that the statement that of sixteen Zeppelin airships that have been built in Germany only six remain is correct, the rest having proved obsolete, useless or disastrous. With the exception of the original ship built some twelve years ago, no Zeppelin airship has become obsolete or useless. Some have been destroyed. Nor are his numbers correct. There are at least nine airships efficient at present owned by the Government, and three privately owned but subsidised by Government, whilst another for the German Navy will be ready for delivery within a few weeks. The inaccuracies in which Colonel Seely indulges at times can serve no good purpose. It is not difficult to discover the correct position of affairs, and the only result is to cast a doubt, much unmerited, on the efficiency of the Intelligence officers at the War Office. On this occasion it would seem as if the War Minister had relied for his information not on his expert staff, but on the statements of a certain section of the Press, which has laid itself out to belittle the past, present, and future of aircraft. It is by no means a secret, that official contradictions notwithstanding, the views of the civil and military sides at the War Office on the subject of the air service are widely divergent. The Treasury realize the expense, but do not grasp the necessity, and make the most of all the set-backs and accidents which are bound to occur in the course of the experiments, by which alone the new science can be perfected. Colonel Seely's assertion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to part with any amount that the War Minister asked for on account of aviation must, therefore, be taken with a very large modicum of salt as also his assurance, that he had asked for the maximum amount that could be usefully expended. Though these statements may be literally true, the impression they convey to the public mind is very far from being the actual state of affairs. At the back of it all there is the hope that the public will come forward, and provide by subscription for what ought to have been included in the estimates. This is more than hinted at in Colonel Seely's letter conveying approval to the scheme for the formation of the Liverpool Volunteer Flying Corps, when he suggested the raising of a squadron and £40,000 as a start. This was the expansion of the idea he had in his mind in his address to the deputation which presented the aeroplane on behalf of the International Correspondence Schools, when he accepted with thanks and expressed himself willing to take as many more as a generous public would supply.

THE SIXTH SQUADRON.

H. M. S. "Vengeance" is no longer to represent the Sixth Squadron all on her lonesome. The Albemarle has been paid off this week, from the Fourth Battle Squadron, and will be recommissioned into the Sixth, thus partly carrying out Mr. Churchill's promise to complete that squadron by administrative changes. As, however, there is no ship immediately available to join the Fourth Squadron, the nett result for the present is that there is one fully commissioned ship the less, and one more added to those with nucleus crews. How far this makes for increased efficiency and instantly available striking strength, it lies with the First Lord to prove. Doubtless he will essay the task with more or less success. He has lately been rather hard put to it to prove, that he has been carrying out what he put so plainly in words a year or so ago. He has tried giving a differential value to Super-Dreadnoughts, and in his latest effort at the Royal Academy he had recourse to quality as opposed to quantity. Numbers, he said, were no true measure of naval supremacy, it is quality that counts. It would be unfair to the First Lord to think that he is any less convinced now than he was a year ago that a standard of 6 to 10 in capital ships as compared with the next strongest naval power is essential, but it is clear that he has found dificulties, which he hardly recognised at the time, though they were pointed out to him together with recommendations for their removal. One of these difficulties and perhaps the greatest was the recruiting question. The recent increase to the pay of various ranks was intended to remove this difficulty, but though it has lessened it slightly, it is very far from having had the desired effect. There is very good ground for supposing that the original proposals for additional pay were very considerably reduced before they found a place in the estimates, and qualification and conditions were introduced, which had a further effect in reducing the practical benefits. The result has been that there has been little or no improvement in the recruiting, and unless the matter is again faced in a more liberal spirit, it is unlikely that it will be possible to get men in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the ships building and proposed. Mr. Churchill since he has been in office has laid great stress on popularising the service, but he has only recently come to understand the close connection between pay and popularity. Unfortunately Mr. Lloyd George having announced 'no new taxes' is not in a condition with his barely balanced budget to listen favourably to any increased demands on the Exchequer.

THE HEDJAZ.

PROTEST AGAINST RECENT BOMBAY ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 2.

At a largely attended meeting of Mahomedans on Sunday evening, presided over by Nawab Syed Mahomed, it was resolved to protest against the action of the Bombay Government in giving the monopoly of carrying pilgrims to Hedjaz to one particular shipping company. The meeting also opposed the demand that pilgrims should purchase return tickets.

THE NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

SHARP DIVISION OF MEMBERS.

STRANGE POSITION OF INDIA'S GOVERNMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 2.

The *Times* prints a long article from its military correspondent upon the Army in India, with special reference to Lord Nicholson's Committee.

The *Times* says, "It has been known for some time that Lord Nicholson and Sir William Meyer signed what must by courtesy be called a majority report, because Lord Nicholson had the invidious advantage of a casting vote. Sir Percy Lake and Sir Robert Scallon are credited with having taken strong exception to many of the proposals of their colleagues, and will doubtless draft a minority report. Sir O'Moore Creagh, if his health permits, must necessarily be consulted before the despatch of the Government of India upon these two the report is drafted.

"Sir O'Moore Creagh's chief lieutenant to Sir Percy Lake, who is believed to disapprove of many of the proposals of the majority report. The Government of India will thus be in the position of being compelled to throw over the Chief of their own General Staff, or the Field-Marshal, whom they invited to advise them.

"Public opinion at Home can do much to ensure the preservation of the continuity of Military policy in India amidst these conflicting counsels, and should give a plain warning to all concerned that no trifling with the security of India will be condoned, and that the Kitchener scheme must be carried out. It would be nothing less than suicidal, all question of Russia apart, to reduce the strength of our little army in India, which, in relation to its responsibilities is the smallest in the world. The army in India has to fight practically on a peace establishment, which must consequently be high. This remark applies especially to the question of European officers and the increase of the Reserves."

The *Times* in a leader, strongly supports the views of its correspondent.

UNREST IN INDO-CHINA.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP GOVERNOR'S SON.

PARIS, June 1.

The *Matin* states that the revolutionaries in Indo-China attempted to kidnap the little son of the Governor-General. Three hundred arrests have been made. Further outrages are feared.

BOXING.

CARPENTIER KNOCKS OUT WELLS.

GHENT, June 1.

In a twenty-round contest for the heavy-weight championship of Europe, Carpentier (France) knocked out Bombardier Wells in the fourth round.

Five thousand spectators watched the fight. In the first round Wells floored Carpentier, but failed to take advantage of the chance of knocking him out, when he rose weak and dazed. Carpentier went down again in the second round.

Wells appeared to be winning easily, but, in the third round, this Frenchman hooked Wells with his left, and following this with several blows to the body, swung his left to Wells' jaw. Thereafter Wells was weak, and Carpentier knocked him out in the next round with an upward dig on the jaw.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT RENEWED.

WASHINGTON, June 1

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Spring-Rice have signed the renewal for five years of the Anglo-American General Arbitration Treaty.

LAW OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

BERLIN, June 1.

The debate on the Socialist interpellation in the Reichstag on the strengthening of the Alsace-Lorraine Press and Associations Laws shows that the Government Bill has no chance of passing. All parties, except the Conservatives, object to the exceptional laws for the new Federal State. The Government will, therefore, withdraw the measure.

THE NEW JUDGE.

LONDON, June 1.

Mr. J. R. Atkin, recently appointed an Additional Judge of the King's Bench Division, has been knighted.

THE GROUNDED CRUISER.

LONDON, June 2.

The German cruiser "Bluecher" has been refloated.

NEW SHARE ISSUES.

LONDON, June 2.

Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co's loan of a million shares at par, bearing interest at 5 per cent has been issued.

The Southern Punjab Railway loan of £500,000 four per cent debentures will be issued to-day.

Messrs. Beardmore and Co, issued last Thursday one million 6 per cent preference shares at par.

AUSTRIAN FRIGHT.

ESPIONAGE SCANDAL REVEALED.

SECRETS GIVEN TO RUSSIA FOR YEARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 2.

The suicide of Colonel Redl of the General Staff, and the subsequent revelations on the subject of espionage have caused something of a consternation in Vienna.

It appears that Redl, for a number of years acquainted Russia with every detail of Austria's military plan.

Baron Howzendorf, Chief of the General Staff, and Baron Giesl, commanding the Prague Army Corps have resigned.

The Emperor has ordered the appointment of a special commission of investigation into the organisation of the General Staff.

THE BALKANS.

DR. DANEFF HURRIEDLY CALLED TO SOFIA.

SOFIA, June 1.

M. Guechoff starts to-night for the frontier to meet the Servian Premier, M. Pasics.

LONDON, June 2.

As the result of an urgent summons, Dr. Daneff suddenly left London last night for Sofia.

SOFIA, June 2.

The Servian and Bulgarian Premiers met at Tsaribrod, last night, and held a conference. They agreed, in principle, to a meeting between the Premiers of the Allies with a view to reaching a mutual understanding.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.

Kiamil Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, left here by the Russian mail steamer, yesterday, on his way to Smyrna.

It is understood that M. Nachevitch, the former Bulgarian representative in Constantinople, is coming here on a special mission, the object of which, it is believed, is to secure Turkey's neutrality in the event of war between Bulgaria, Servia and Greece.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY FOR BRITISH TEAM.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

The British polo team defeated All-Philadelphia, by 15 goals to 5. The match was an incessant gallop from bell to bell. The visitors' victory was due to rare team work and masterly dribbling.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Mr. Milburn is much better, and is able to walk about his room. Mr. Whitney states positively that Mr. Milburn will take part in the first match for the International Polo Cup on June 10th.

SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

MAJORITY OF MEN IN FAVOUR OF A STRIKE.

LONDON, June 1.

It is understood that a poll of the men on the question of a national shipbuilding strike for a 5 per cent advance in wages has given a majority in favour of a strike.

One hundered thousand skilled artisans are involved and many thousands of labourers, and a final conference between the employers and the men has been arranged for Wednesday. The shipbuilding industry is at present most active.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

NON-SUCCESS OF THREE LADY CANDIDATES.

MELBOURNE, June 1.

The Federal Election returns up to the present indicate a decreased Labour majority in the House of Representatives, but an increase of the Labour seats in the Senate.

MELBOURNE, June 2

There were three lady candidates in the Federal Elections, but they have not been successful, although Miss Goldstein (Independent) polled over 10,000 votes against 16,000 polled for her opponent, Sir Robert Best (Liberal).

Sir John Quick (Liberal) was defeated at Bendigo. Sir Josiah Symon, a Liberal senator, who was again standing, as an Independent, has been defeated.

The Melbourne Age estimates that the results will show a net gain for the Liberals of four seats in the House of Representatives.

The *Argus* estimates that the House will consist of 39 Labourites, 35 Liberals and one Independent.

INTER-OCEANIC CANALS.

AMERICAN TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Mr. Bryan has approved the Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, in which the former agree to pay three million dollars for the exclusive right to build an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua. The Treaty was concluded by the Taft administration. Mr. Bryan has asked the Senate to ratify it.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, June 1.

The P. & O. s.s. "Salsette" left here at 11 p.m. for Bombay with the mails of the 23rd instant.

The P. & O. s.s. "Moldavia" left at 10 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

PERSIAN DISORDER

ARABS DEFEATED BY GENDARMES.

EXPECTED RETURN OF THE REGENT.

[THROUH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, June 2.

The Foreign Minister has started for Paris. He hopes that as the result of his visit, the Regent, whose presence in Teheran is considered highly desirable, both by the British and Russian Governments and by the Cabinet, will return immediately.

It is reported that the six hundred gendarmes under Swedish officers, who left for Shiraz in April, have easily defeated, near Sivand, to the north of Shiraz, a force of Arabs, who have long been terrorising that neighbourhood, and have brought the various villages which, for a long time, have not recognized the authority of Teheran, again under control. They have further recovered some bales of goods, of which Messrs. Ziegler and Co. were robbed last March.

POET LAUREATE DEAD.

LONDON, June 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate.

Mr. Alfred Austin hails from Headingley, near Leeds, where he was born in 1835. His parents were Catholics, and he was educated at Stonyhurst. He was called to the Bar in 1857, but immediately afterwards followed his natural bent and took to literature. Three years previously he had published a crude attempt at a novel, in which he gave vent to a deep hatred of Russia in a style modelled on Lytton and Disraeli, His staple literary industry however, was journalism, and his paper was the *Standard*. He was war correspondent during the Franco Prussian War, and later was asssociated with the *National Review*. in the first instance as its editor. A candid critic has remarked:—Whether originally meant for a journalist or a poet, we cannot say; but the facile, slashing style of the party leader writer, which is characteristic of his poetry, and certainly does not improve it, made an early appearance in his work. If, however, his constitution was ever that of a poet, his connection with the *Standard* has spoiled it"

Most people will remember the criticisms which attended Mr. Austin's selection as Poet Laureate in 1896. His too ambitious works never won general approval but he was admittedly a master of description of the passing smiles and frowns of the country-side. An appreciative of somewhat captious writer once said of him :—

"His fame rests best on his lyrics and a few love sonnets. Down in the glades of Kent and Surrey is the smithy where he forges his song best of all. There, his

Breath is blent with the wandering scent
Of the summer fruits and flowers,

and he catches up these scents, the shadows moving across the hills, the mists filling the glades all the humours and expressions of Nature, and makes them permanent in his pages. These Nature-pieces are thoroughly English.

My poor strains
Were born, like the simple flowers you bring, in English meadows and English lanes.

Indeed, his patriotism is as conspicuous in his Nature-worship as in his political articles. He will permit no one to rail even at the English climate. He champions Amazonion March with breast half bare. And sleety arrows whistling through the air; and furiously rends who grumbled at our disappointing Aprils, when "the boles are brown and the branches grey." The whole English year is full of song, to him, though his favourite days are in Spring when the primrose is in the hedges and the cuckoo in the woods. He has been called the laureate of the season and no doubt his best work is done whilst singing of them.]

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

ARRANGEMENTS AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 2.

Arrangements have been set on foot under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders to give effect to Lady Hardinge's wishes in connection with Lord Hardinge's birthday celebrations in Burma. His Honour Sir GeorgeShaw has been pleased to order that June 20 should be observed as a holiday in all Government schools.

Mr. Gairn Scott, President, Rangoon Municipality, has issued letters to the principals of schools, Rangoon, as well as others, who formed the Children's Fete Sub-Committee of the last coronation celebration, asking them to co-operate in making the celebration a success. There are some nineteen thousand children in Rangoon. All the leading firms and merchants were being approached for subscriptions and a public meeting has been arranged to discuss matters on Thursday.

AJODHYA RIOT CASE.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON 34 ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

Judgment was delivered today in the Ajodhya riot case by the Sessions Judge, Fyzabad Out of 40 accused, only 6 were acquitted. The remaining thirty-four were given heavy sentences, ranging from seven to five year's rigorous imprisonment.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

BIRTH-DAY HONOURS.

LONG INDIAN LIST ISSUED.

MR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY KNIGHTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 2nd.

The "Gazette Extraordinary" issued this evening, publishes the following Birthday Honours list :—

TO BE K.C.S.I.

Mr. M.F. O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-Western Frontier Province.

MILITARY DIVISION.

General Sir Donald James Sim McLeod, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., late Madras Cavalry, retired Colonel of the 28th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Irvin Scallon, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., Aide-de Camp General to the King, commanding Burma Division.

Surgeon-General Henry Hamilton, C.B., M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired.

KNIGHTHOODS.

Knighthoods are conferred upon Mr. S. Finney, Member, Railway Board.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhy Ebrahim, Merchant, Bombay, Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. Justice Pramada Charan Banerjee, Judge, High Court, Allahabad.

Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen, Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

Lieut-Col J. R. Roberts, I. M. S. Surgeon to the Viceroy.

TO BE C.S.I.

Lieut.-Col. G. G. Giffard, I. M. S., Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.

Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S., Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, Commissioner in Sind, Bombay.

Vakhatsinji Kesrisinhji, Thakore Saheb of Sayla, 3rd Class Chief, Kathiawar.

Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Saunders, C. S., Commissioner, Meerut Division and Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

MILITARY DIVISION.

Colonel Robert Henry Twigg, Indian Army.

Colonel George Raineir Crawford, Indian Army.

Brigardier-General Arther Blount Cuthbert Williams, Director of Supply and Transport.

Col John Crimmin, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel Arther Robert Dick, Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps.

Brevet-Colonel John Gunning Hunter, Indian Army.

Colonel Perey Holland, Indian Army,

TO BE C. I. E,

Major G. K. Walker, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Professor of Sanitary Science, Punjab Veterinary College Sardar.

Arur Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Manager, Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. V. N. Hickley, Commandant, Bihar Light Horse and Manager, Indigo Factory, Muzaffarpur.

Hon'ble Shee Shanker Sahay, Pleader and Manager, Banali State, Bhagalpur, and Member, Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. J. H. Stone, Deputy Director, Public Instruction, Madras.

Major C. S. G. Crauford, Intelligence Officer, Persian Gulf.

Major H. N. St. John, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India.

Sardar Appaji Rao Sitale Aukkar, Chief Secretary to the Maharajah of Gwalior.

Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C. S., Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India.

Mr. H.F. Howard, C.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. L. Mercer, President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.

Captain W. L. Campbell, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North Western Frontier Province.

Mr. W. C. M. Dundas, Superintendent of Police, Assam;

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India.

Mr. J. H. Lace, Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S., Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

Mr. C. S. Watson, C.S., Secretary, Political Department, Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.S., Secretary, Financial and Municipal Department, to the Government of Bengal.

Babu Abanindra Nath Tagore, Officiating Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta.

Mr W. H. H. Arden-Wood, Principal La Martinere College, Calcutta.

Mr. J. R. Pearson, C. S., Collector of Meerut;

Major R. H. J. Blackham, R.A. M. C. Commanding Station Hospital, Jutoog.

Mr. W. C. Ashmore, Deputy Secretary, Military Finance Department, Government of India.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Mr. W. Hawkins, Registrar, Education Department, Punjab.

Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatharthihara, Inspector of Schools, Madras.

M. T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

Khan Bahadur Kutb-ud-Din, Superintendent, Raj Nandgaon State, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. S. Shapcott, Registrar, Revenue Department, Government of India.

Mung Pe, Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner and Additional Judge, Small Cause Court, Rangoon.

Mr. C. P. O'Reilly, Indian Telegraph Department, and Deputy Superintendent, Allahabad.

Rao Bahadur R. M. Joglekar, Deputy Collector and Indian Assistant to Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay.

Mr. L. A. Laville, Superintendent, Finance Department, Government of India.

Mr. Khagendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate, Hooghly, Bengal.

Mr. G. H. Maffin, Chief Inspector, Customs Preventive Service, Calcutta.

Mr. M. Onvdia Registrar, Financial Department, Government of Bengal.

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.

Doorga, late peon, Army Department; Chinnah, late peon, Army Department; Lakhmana Row, late 1st Grade Daffadar, office of Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Madras; P. K. Khan, late Amin, District Court, North Malabar, Madras; H. M. Ali, late Government Serang, Backergunj, Bengal; Behari Singh, late Jamadar, Sehore, Central India; Din Dayal, late head peon to Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Lady Dane, wife of Sir Louis Dane, lately Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab; Lady Benson, wife of Sir Ralph Benson, lately Judge, High Court, Madras; Hon'ble Mrs. Christina Phillipa Spence, wife of Major Spence, Assistant Secretary, Army Department; Mr. R. States, Merchant, Madras; Rao Bahadur R. Amarchand, Municipal Councillor, Poona; Sardar Dyal Singh, President, Council of Administration, Faridkot State, Punjab; Lt.-Col. P. B. Haig I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Bhopal; Raja Jogendra Ranjan Roy of Lalgola, Murshidabad, Bengal; Revd. J. Buchanan, Missionary, Amkhut, Central India; and Mr. F. St. G. De L Booth-Tucker, Salvation Army.

KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL.

Miss E. M. Farrer, M. B., Baptist Mission, Bhiwani, Punjab; Mr. Bhagat Ram, Bar-at-Law, Jullundur, Punjab; Mr. C. V. Dalrymple Hay, Assistant Commissioner, Customs, Madras; Subadar Sher Singh, late Subadar, 1st Sappers and Miners; Mrs. A. R. Henderson, wife of Mr. Henderson, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras; Mr. R. H. Madan, Divisional Forest Officer, Bombay; Rev. Father J. Hoggmann, Roman Catholic Priest, Ranchi; Maung Ba Tok, Chairman, Upper Burma, Central Co-operative Bank; Mr. H. Weir, managing partner, Kalline Tea Estate, Cachar, Assam; Mr. M. C. Taleyarkhan, Deputy Accountant, Bombay Corporation; Mr. H. Mackenzie Dredging Superintendent, Kashmir; Mr. S. Timothy, Station Superintendent, Ajmer Junction; Miss R. Paterson, Missionary, Ajmer; Rev. J. E. Cummings, American Baptist Missionary, Burma; Sister Catherine, Nursing Sister, Rangoon Leper Asylum; Honorary Capt. C. S. Wiseman, late Treasurer, Sassoon Hospital Nursing Fund, Bombay; Lt.-Col. C. T. Peters, I. M. S. (retired); Mr. V. D. T. Mudali, Senior Apothecary, Nizam's State Railway, Hyderabad; Rev. W. Cutting, Principal, London Mission School, Benares; Miss A. L. Pierce, Army Nursing Reserve; Honorary Major L. H. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Staff.

INDIAN TITLES.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Nawab Abdus Samad Khan, of district Aligarh, the title of Nawab Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Haji Muhammad Ishaw Khan, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Raja Sati Prasad Garga, of Mahasadal Midnapore, the title of Raja Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Lala Durga Prasad of Sandila district, Hardoi, (Oudh) the title of Raja, as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Babu Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh, of Amawan, district Patna, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Sardar Muhammad Khan Zaraksai of Nurgama, Kealat, in Baluchistan, the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Pandit Raghunandan Trapati, Head Pandit, Gaya Zilla School, the title of Mohamahopadhyaya.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction upon Cheruvar: Krishnan Avergal, Bar-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Madras: Muttu Ramaswami Kalinga Rayar Avergal Poligar of Uttukuli in the Madras Presidency Rai Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chatarvedi, Diwan of the Jhalawar State in Rajputana.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Munshi Sant Singh, President of the Council of Administration, Kalsa State, the title of the Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon:— Syed Abdul Razack Sahib, Contractor, Madras Presidency; Beramji Hormasji Nanavati, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Presidency Sayed Hosen Bin Hamed Allamedthar Governor of Mokalla; Moulvi Amin-ul; Islam, Deputy Collector. Bengal; Kaz. Alauddin, Vice-Chairman, Dacca Municipality; Maulvi Raziuddin Khan, pleader and landholder, district Buddaun Khan Saheb Maulvi Magbul Alam, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Benares; Maulvi Saiyid Ali Bahadur, retired Deputy Collector of Bilgram, district Ardoi; Munshi Imam Muhammed Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aligarh, Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan of Pindigheb, Attock District; Dr. Abdul Rahman, Vice-President, Municipal Committee and Sub-Registrar, Pathankot, Gurdaspur; Subadar Sajjad Alli, Magwe Battalion, Burma Military Police, Dr. Sorabji Shapurji Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akola; Wadera Nur Muhammad Bangalzai, of Splinji, Kohat, in Baluchistan; Khan Sahib Sardar Nawab Khan, Wanechi of Iai, in Baluchistaa; Risaldar Major Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 39th Central India Horse; Khan Saheb Bajji Abdul Rahim; Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, Khan Saheb Miran Bakhsh, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Karachi Extension Railway Survey: Khan Saheb Mir Dura Khan Gitchki, of Turbat, in Baluchistan.

RAI BAHADUR.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Mr. Author Venga Aiyar Ramalinga Aiyar Avergal, Executive Engineer, Madras Presidency; Kadambi Ranga Chariar Avergal, Acting Government Botanist, Madras Presidency; Mr. Ganga Charan Chattarji, Additional Magistrate of Tippeara, in Bengal; Mr. Umesh Chandra Sen, late Judge Court of Small Causes, Dacca; Mr. Mahendra ath Bhattacharya, Vice-Chairman, Howrah; Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Principal of the Jagganath College, Dacca; Lala Sheo Prasad, B. A., Small

(*Continued on page 8.*)

RAILWAY STRIKE.

G. I. P & MADRAS MEN RESUMING WORK.

B.B. & C.I. STRIKE TO LAST TILL SUNDAY.

INCREASE OF THE POONA SERVICE.

In Bombay, yesterday, conditions looked somewhat improved. Both the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities were as hopeful as before that their men would return to work and listen to their suggestions which were communicated to them; but the traffic, in spite of this, was very much disorganised and though the trains, as already notified, left the stations at Bori Bunder and Colaba the authorities could not ensure their reaching their destinations. In fact a large notice was put up at Bori Bunder station saying :—

"Passengers proceeding by trains leaving the Victoria station are warned that owing to troubles caused by the strike it is not certain how they will be able to continue their journey."

The main gates of the G. I. P. terminus were closed all day and only one door near the telegraph office was kept open, through which the small number of passengers were permitted to pass.

Military pickets continued to be posted at Bori Bunder, Byculla and other stations, as on Sunday night.

The responsible officers of the G. I. P. Railway did not give out opinion on the situation, but the General Secretary of the Society of Railway Servants said that the situation yesterday had become more serious.

DRIVERS' AND GUARDS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the drivers and guards of the G. I. P. Railway was held yesterday morning in the Hall of the A. S. R. S.

They discussed the question whether to strike or not, and though the discussion continued for some time there was no unanimity amongst the men.

Mr. A. Cook, one of the drivers, who is also a trustee of the Society, proposed to resume work and many present expressed their willingness to join him. About twelve to fifteen were for a strike.

The feeling amongst the guards appeared to be quite the reverse. A majority of them decided to remain on strike and continue to be out.

Our informant who gave our representative the above account of the meeting also stated that another meeting of drivers and guards will be held this morning.

The company was in a better position to run trains yesterday, as the running shed at Byculla was in a position to provide as many engines as might be required to run the trains. The local service was very much curtailed but the mail trains were run alright.

The goods traffic is very severely restricted.

To-day being the King's Birthday, the usual Sunday time table will be observed and as far as possible a full holiday service will be maintained; and if anything, the Poona trains will be increased.

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

The trains on the B. B. and C. I system ran yesterday at timings notified by the authorities and the through trains were got away.

The local service had been considerably curtailed but those trains which were advertised to be run were run at almost correct times.

The military pickets still continue at several stations and at Parel; the strikers gave no trouble at all.

Strikers held a meeting yesterday morning near the Globe Mill when it was decided not to indulge in or encourage any act of violence. Many expressed disapproval of the conduct of some of the strikers who had thrown stones at firemen working on the engine and using force. It was decided that they should adopt quite a peaceful course, and as arranged, should go near the Agent's office to obtain his reply to their petition in an orderly manner.

As the Company did not allow them to travel by the trains free, some of them quietly purchased their tickets and many came to the Fort on foot.

Fifty men of the Sherwood Forresters were posted at the Parel shed and a like number of the soldiers was present at the Dadar Goods Yard.

The strikers were very orderly and quiet yesterday and the sending of soldiers with every local train for the protection of the firemen working the train was not found necessary.

THE STRIKERS AND THE AGENT.

About 200 of the strikers assembled on the maidan opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, to hear the Agent's reply to their petition.

Mr. Dubash, their solicitor and spokesman, had a prolonged conference with the Agent. At four o'clock he came out and told them the terms he was going to arrange with the Agent and the men suggested some changes. Ultimately in the evening, Mr. Dubash informed the men that the "bundobust" he had been able to secure was to the following effect :—

That the Agent could not deal with the question of the provident fund but the proposals as suggested in the notice submitted under reply would be obtained by wire as soon as possible. Even if the proposal is negatived, 10 per cent. increased rates in the wages should be continued to be given.

An increase of 10 per cent would be given to them except as regards coolies and hammermen, who would be raised as follows :—

Coolies and hammermen getting 8 annas would be raised to 9 annas and those getting 9 anas to 10 annas.

Christmas holidays which are 10 in number should be reduced to at least 3. Good Friday holidays from 4 to 2, Divali holidays from 6 to 2.

With regard to gratuities all restrictions not imposed by the Government of India or by the Home Board would be removed.

The modification mentioned in regard to probate should be to the effect that no person should be forced to pay probate duty to the extent of Rs. 2,000, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 2,000, Rs. 2, 00 would be paid to him without probate which should be obtained only as regards the balance,

The rule mentioned about late admittance would be properly worded and late admittance due to late arrival of trains would be allowed up to 9 a. m. and in other cases late admittance by one train would be allowed. As regards accidents, workmen's tickets and job system, the workmen were told that the Agent would do the needful.

Men drawing Rs. 50 and over would be given second class free passes on home line where no inter class is available. Privilege ticket orders on home line would be issued to them without any restriction of numbers as before.

The petitions of the men of the running shed, and Loco. and Carriage department was received on the very day the Agent said he wanted time to consider them. He could not reply to them, he said, before Saturday next, when a reply would be given.

If the replies to all the petitions are found satisfactory, the workmen promised to resume work on Monday.

The scale of wages demanded by the C. class of firemen is Re. 1-4 instead of Re. 1, at present.

The strike will continue, it is believed, until next Saturday.

TELEGRAPHISTS' ATTITUDE.

The Secretary of the Bombay centre of the Indian Telegraph Association writes :—

With reference to your paragraph regarding the meeting of telegraphists of the Bombay Central Office, the information conveyed is absolutely without foundation. I am therefore authorised by my committee to contradict all publications concerning the telegraphists, Bombay Office, taking any active part with the strikers.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

MANY MEN RETURN TO THEIR WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 2.

On enquiry being made, the general situation in Madras yesterday, revealed a very hopeful state of affairs. Trains are arriving and departing from the Central Station with increasing frequency; for instance, from midnight of Friday till midnight of Saturday, no less than seventy-four trains and engines arrived at and were despatched from the Central Station, the number of arrivals and departures being exactly equal to normal. The mail and passenger train service is being resumed on the south-west and north-east lines in both directions, the only exceptions being the South Indian Railway trains and passenger trains due at Madras, at 23 hours on the north-west line. A passenger train will leave Madras at 10 a. m. for Raichur, and another at 6-50 p. m. for Arkonam with the corresponding up trains from Raichur and Arkonam. Even on this section, it is hoped to run more trains if possible. Parcels are being booked at stations on the Madras and Bangalore section.

The local booking of parcels has been resumed, and foreign perishable parcels are accepted at stations on the north-east line.

It is hoped to resume the running of the Mettupalayam mail within the next two or three days. The reason, why it is not being put on earlier, is that the Railway authorities desire to make absolutely certain of the timely running of trains. Moreover, there is an alternative route on the S. I. R., and the discontinuance of the service during the trouble greatly relieves the traffic on the south-west line.

From the point of view of the number of men resuming duty, the position is even more hopeful. Men are coming back in large numbers in the district. All the staff at Nandalur, one of the centres of the strike, have resumed work. At Rajahmundry station, which was one of the most disaffected stations, only fifteen guards and three brakesmen are now on strike. Practically all the menial staff are resuming on the north-west line.

Regarding the fact that no through bookings are being made by the G. I. P., and that the Agent of the railway is advising people not to travel, it is pointed out that both connecting railways have followed the policy of no through bookings throughout the present strike.

The Bangalore mail conveying inward English mails arrived at the Central Station yesterday at about 1 p. m.

Mr. J. W. Wilson presided over a mass meeting of strikers and the general public held at the Commercial Hotel. He said that the strike was the result of systematic shelving of the claims of underpaid men of all nationalities. The public should no longer tolerate the attitude of the Railway Company who were now sending out trains against signals. Dreadful collisions might happen with fearful loss of life. They should all combine and crush the official *zulum*, or else the members of all communities concerned would be reduced to beggary. He suggested that the public should take a leaf from the strikers and strike themselves, and thus boycott the railway. He was of the opinion that the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway should accept the arbitration board suggested by the Bangalore Trades Association. This was a fair and manly effort to settle the dispute.

Mr. Engleken brought to the notice of the meeting certain telegram despatched to him which had been suppressed. Dealing with the strike, Mr. Engleken stated that the position was getting more critical. There was encouraging news from the branch societies that they would stand by the strikers, and the rumours of the men resuming duty he described as official and Press bluffs. He had received messages from Calicut and Salem, promising to stand by the strikers.

Mr. Engleken exhorted waverers to give up their wavering attitude and make up their minds to strike or to go back to work if they had not courage and back-bone to throw in their lot with the men who were firm and determined in their intentions. He read the following manifesto by the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India :—The Council of the Anglo-Indian Association hereby sounds the note of warning to the railway members of the domiciled community of the great risk they run in doing themselves, and their cause an irreparable harm by continuing to remain on strike. By so doing in the first place, they are alienating public sympathy by reason of the inconvenience to which they are putting thousands of innocent people besides dislocating the trade and causing heavy loss; in the next place, by jeopardizing their chances of being re-instated in the service of the railway, and thereby through want of judgment, bringing disaster on their wives and children.

The council of the Anglo-Indian Association hereby appeals to the members of the community not to give heed to frothy declamation and alluring promises but to resume work and and so put themselves in the right. It will be the duty of the Council of the Association to make every endeavour to have the grievances considered and if possible, remedied. The Council hereby assures them that they are prepared to discharge this duty faithfully and fearlessly.

Mr. Engleken made a vigorous onslaught on the Association, and earnestly appealed to the men to resign their membership of that body. He added that he would leave no stone unturned to get every member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to shun the Anglo-Indian Association. With reference to the suggestion that the strikers should resign from the Volunteer Corps, he advised the men not to do so, but to wear their uniforms with pride in the service of the King and country.

LATER.

At a meeting of the committee of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, held today, to consider the position with regard to the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That the action of the men going on strike without notice precludes any interference by the Chamber of Commerce on their behalf. The Chamber, therefore, gives its support to the Railway authorities in their endeavours to restore normal conditions and strongly recommends the men to at once resume duty. It was further resolved that a copy of their resolution be wired to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of Madras, and the Chairman of Railway Board.

Enquiries elicited the fact that the Agent has wired to the Board of Directors to say that the conditions on the Bangalore and Waltair lines are practically normal and that on Arkonam and on Raichore line things might also be said to be almost normal. At the present moment a majority of guards have not resumed work but no difficulty is being experienced in filling up their places. Menials have resumed work at many of the stations.

Goods trains were now being run from Bangalore and Waltair and the authorities hope to run goods trains from Raichur side also very soon.

All loyal servants of the company are strongly against the strikers and in support of the administation. Workshops are working as smoothly as ever.

STRIKE ENDED ON TWO SECTIONS.

It is officially announced here this evening that the strike on the north-east and north-west sections of the M. and S. M. Ry. is at an end. The menials have resumed work at Bangalore City Station, but not at the Cantonment.

There is an official warning from the north-west line that yesterday joints and bolts were removed from the line, at mile 158. Trains are notified to proceed "at Caution" over this section.

PETITION FROM SOUTH INDIAN GUARDS.

With regard to the reported unrest on the South Indian Railway, signs of any unrest among the men are not much in evidence, excepting that the guards have made a representation to Mr. A. Muirhead, Agent and Manager, to extend equal treatment to Indian, Eurasian and European guards in the matter of maximum salary. It is said that they claim that the salary of Indian guards should start with Rs. 30 and rise to Rs. 120 permensem, and that of European and Eurasian guards with Rs. 50 to Rs. 120, thus bringing the maximum in both cases to Rs. 120.

A correspondent telegraphs from Bezwada that the clouds are clearing. The whole of the menial staff resumed duty yesterday. Four goods trains, besides mails and express, were run.

FULL POONA STAFF AT WORK.

POONA, June 2.

All the strikers here, four guards and five brakesmen, have just returned to duty. This means that there is now not a man in Poona Station disloyal to the company.

CALCUTTA, June 2.

In connection with the report that the whole of the railwaymen through out India would strike, enquiries made at Howrah and Sealdah go to show that there is not even an apprehension of a strike on these lines in sympathy with Madras.

As to grievances, the men on E. B. S. Railway recently submitted a joint petition to the Manager of the railway, Colonel Browne, who took immediate steps to have the same remedied. An enquiry was held and some points were settled by the authorities. There are still some items under consideration and the guards, who are the chief sufferers, are confident that the authorities will at last meet them half way.

The men seem to be quite satisfied with what the authorities have already done for them.

In spite of the statements made by strikers to the effect that the strike is growing, the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway informed the Bengal-Nagpur Railway yesterday that the normal running of passenger trains on the north-east section was being resumed. The order prohibiting booking has not, however, been cancelled as yet.

BANGALORE, June 2.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has replied to the message of the Trades Association, which favours arbitration, saying that the matter will be dealt with by the Public Works Department.

Sir Hugh Daly replies that he is in personal communication with the Madras Government on the subject of the strike, and hopes to take prompt action if possible.

The Trades Association have again telegraphed this morning to the Viceroy, the Commerce and Industry Member, the M. and S. M. Ry. Agent, the British Resident at Mysore and the A. S. R. S., drawing attention to the Madras Agent's refusal to arbitrate or recognise the Amalgamated Society and submitting that it is advisable for the Government to decide the question of recognition, seeing the dire effects which are being produced in India and in view of the possibility of railwaymen at Home combining if this attitude is maintained.

There is no improvement in the Bangalore situation to-day except that goods trains have been cancelled again, while other trains are arriving to somewhat better timings.

POSITION IN BURMA.

RANGOON, June 2.

The Railway officials in Burma have so far received no intimation of any projected strike, if such is in prospect on the railway. There are about sixty A.S.R.S. members in the Rangoon district, but there is no talk of their going on strike nor have the men held any meeting. It is stated that they will simply confine themselves to telegrams of sympathy with India.

About two months ago, it is stated that the traffic staff sent up an appeal to Mr. Willcocks, the Agent, anent certain matters in their grade of service, that gentleman was too ill at the time to deal with the matter and an appeal was sent to the District Traffic Superintendent, who promised them that it would be forwarded to the Board of Directors. A favourable reply with regard to it is expected shortly.

The Burma Railway employees have, says the "Times of Ceylon," no matters in dispute that have not been and cannot be dealt with in a constitutional way, and have no desire to strike. Besides it is difficult to see how a sympathetic strike on such a segregated system as the Burma Railway could help the Indian cause, the only thing that would do to cause endless trouble and annoyance in the mofussil which is largely if not wholly dependent upon the railway for its means of communication with the sea and no purpose would be served of the railway employees.

All traffic here is normal.

AN ATTORNEY'S CONDUCT.

QUESTIONED IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

A special bench of the High Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chowdhuri, sat to-day to hear the rule issued on behalf of Kusum Kumari Dassi, calling on an attorney of the High Court to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls for alleged unprofessional conduct.

Mr. Langford James appeared for the petitioner; the Advocate-General for the Crown; Messrs. Pugh and Buckland for the Incorporated Law Society; and Messrs. Jackson, Norton and St. John Stephen for the attorney.

There was some discussion about Mr. James appearing, but the Chief Justice allowed Mr. James to open the case.

The next objection which was taken by Mr. James was that the counter affidavits was filed by Mr. Jackson, without giving him notice, and he prayed for an adjournment.

The Chief Justice did not allow the adjournment.

Mr. James then read the petition and affidavits, and said that the allegations against the attorney were that he acted against a client, drew up a plaint against her, and got her to sign a promissory note for Rs. 9,000, when as a matter of fact she was given only Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Jacikson, in reply, said that the basis of verification of the plaint was the only information and belief. They had filed a fresh affidavit in which the verification was worse than the previous affidavit. In a new one the knowledge of information and belief were lumped together. This was an application by a Hindu pardanashin lady. The basis of this application was that her husband was a scoundrel, because he had been a party to filing a false plaint, as he knew he had not got the money. Here a Hindu widow, who worshipped the money of her husband, filed a plaint to recover this money on the allegation that her husband was a consummate scoundrel. Counsel submitted that the widow was simply a puppet.

The case is proceeding.

ZEMINDARS HEAVILY FINED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

At the High Court to-day, bef re Justices Mukerjee and Chapman an application was made on behalf of Raja Monmotho Nath Ray-Chowdhury and his brother zemindars of Santosh, who had been convicted by the Magistrate of Sirajgunj under Section 155, Penal Code liability of a person for whose benefit a riot was committed and fined one thousand rupees, and their Lordships issued a rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the conviction should not be set aside.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

The following are the names of the members of the Primary Education Committee:—Mr. T. C. Piggott (president), Messrs. S. H. Fremantel, W. J. E. Lupton, C. A. C. Streatfield, E. A. Richards n (official member) Sunder Lal, M. Ganga Prasad Varma Munshi Aegar Ali Khan Re. Clancy of Muttra, the Raja of Pirpur, and Mr. Gosai Ram of Meerut (non-officials) and Mr. Is D. O. Elliott, Secretary.

The meetings of the Committee will be held at Naini Tal.

MURDER OF A KHAN SAHIB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MULTAN CITY, June 2.

Mr. Neilshaw, City Magis rate, to-day, committed Rahim a meat-seller, to the sessions on a charge of murdering Khan Sahib Shaikh Abdul Haq. It appeared from the prosecution evidence that the accused had a fancied grievance against the deceased and once previous to this occasion, had attempted the life of the deceased. The matter was duly reported to the police and efforts were made to disillusionise the accused, but without success. On the 23rd ult. the accused saw the deceased driving to a friend's house in the Cantonment, and stabbed him from behind in the abdomen. The deceased recognised the assassin and a dying declaration to that effect was recorded. Accused was arrested in a mosque some three hours after the act. Death was due, according to the civil surgeon, to failure of the heart due to haemorrhage,

BIRTH-DAY HONOURS.

(*Continued from page 7*).

Cause Court Judge, Cawnpore, Mr. Purduman Kishan, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade, in the United Provinces; Pundit Badri Dutt Joshi, Chairman, Municipal, Board Almora Behari Lal Pande, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Mirzapur Mr. Jiban Krishna Mittra, Inspector of Polices 2nd Grade, United Province Munshi Ravinanda n Pershed of Benares. Rai Sahib Lala Marinjan Das. Public Prosecutor, Lahore. Rai Sahib Lala Sundar Das Suri M. A Inspector of Schools Punjab; Rai Sahib Lala Bishen Das Pleader and Vice-President of the Jhleum Municipality; Mr. Upendra Nath Ghosh, Deputy Collector in charge, Orissa Canals; Mr. Rajendra Nath Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Arrah; Mr. Sachchitananda Sahay of Arrah, district Sahabad. Mr. Saroda Kumar Ahikath, Pleader and Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, Ranchi; Mr. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, B. L., First Grade Deputy Magistrate and Collector in the Province of Bihar and Orissa; Subadar Manbir Thapa, Myitkyina Battalion Burma Military Police; Seth Puran Sao of Semai. Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces; Subadar Gopal Singh Chetri, retired Subadar, 2-8th Gurkha Rifles, of Imphal; Munshi Bheron Lal Hakim, Fauj, Kotah, Lala Harji Mal, banker and merchant of Peshawar City; Mr. Upendralal Banerji, M. A., Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant-General in Bengal; Rai Sahib Seth Fateh Chand, Contractor, Temporary Works; Delhi; Rai Sahib Sardar Narayan Singh, Contractor, Temporary Works, Delhi.

RAO BAHADUR.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction upon:—

Mr. Madura Ramachandra Govinda Rao Avergal, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency; Sathappa Chettiar Ramnathan Chettiar Muthiah Chettiar Anamalai Chettiar Avergal Merchant in the Madras Presidency; The Hon'ble Mr. Mocherla Ramchandra Rao Pantulu, Chairman of the Ellore Municipal Council; Mr. Keshavapalle Narasiman Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency; Mr. Bhavani Sheshadri Venkataramana Sarma Avergal, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency; Rao Saheb Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhagwat, Temporary Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Kashinath Narayan Gane, B. A., late Headmaster, Poona High School, in the Bombay Presidency; Mr. Bhimaji Balaji Gudi, Fourth Grade Deputy Superiintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency Mr. Vishnu Narayan Parwlekar; L.C. E., Executive Engineer in the Bombay Presidency; Mr. Kodandra Appayya, Assistant Commissioner in the Province of Coorg Thakur Ishree Singh of Dhabla Dhar and Kakarkheri Bhopal Agency, Mr. Balaji Abbaji Bhagwat B.A., L.L.B., Member of Council, Indore State, Central India; Rao Saheb Prabhakar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Senior Assistant Surgeon, King Edward Hospital and Medical School, Indore; Thakur Guman Singh, Kichi, in charge of the State Armoury and Wardrobe, Jodhpur, in Rajputana; Mr. Willait Rai, Superintendent of Post Offices, Third Grade.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction upon Kinnattinkare Krishna Nair, District Board Engineer, Madras Presidency, Karsala Arulaiya Mayudu Garu, merchant and landholder, Chingleput District, Madras Presidency; Babu Kumud Nath Mukharji, retired Deputy Magistrate, Bengal, Babu Dinesh Chandra Sen, Calcutta, Babukalikanand, Mukharji' Public Prosector, Birbhum, Bengal, Babu Debendra Kumar Ray, Superintendent, Dacca Normal School, Bengal; Babu Ananga Mohun Mukharji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta; Babu Jogendra Nath Ray, Head Assistant Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat; Babu Krishna Pershad of Gonda, United Provinces; Mr Priya Nath Ghosh, Headmaster, C.M.S. High School, Jaunpur, United Provinces; Babu Jwala Nath, Secretary, Municipal Board of Chaudausi, United Provinces; Deo Raj, Signalling Inspector, Allahabad; Pandit Gopal Das Sharma of Jalaun, United Provinces; Mr. Sewak Ram, Bar-at-Law, Honorary Magistrate, Lyallpur, Punjab; Lala Paras Ram of Beri, Punjab; Diwan Charan Das, Sialkot, Punjab, Lala Kahan Chand, Settlement officer. Gwalior; Lala Badri Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Babu Rama Kath Mahanti, Manager, Kanpur Wards Estate, Bhadrak, Bihar and Crissa; Banu Hari Nath Banerji, Court Inspector of Police, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Upendra Nath Ghosh, Head Assistant, office of the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Sarat Chandra Chakravatti, Head Assistant, Public Works Department, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Bhagwat Narayan, officiating Assistant Inspector, Chota Nagpore Division, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Debi Lal of Dinapore, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Lekh Narayan Singh of Barh, Bihar and Orissa; Pandit Durga Parshad Tiwari, Diwan of the Kanker State, Central Provinces; Babu Kamla Kanta Ghosh, Pleader, Assam; Mr. Ram Nath Mukharji, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assam; Seth Gyan Chand, Agency Treasurer, Sehore, Bhopal Agency; Mathura Mathu Pillai, Inspector, Central India Agency Police, Indore; Pandit Brij Jiwan Lal, B. A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar, Ajmer, Merwara; Chotamal Rawat, Assistant Auditor, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway; Seth Birdi Chand Tonk. North-West Frontier Province; Chaudhuri Jiwan Das, Dera Ismail Khan; Venkata Swaminanda Iyer, Clork, office of Director, Criminal Intelligence; Gouri Kant Roy, lately officiating Superintendent, Home Department. Lala Thakur Das Bhalla, Accountant, office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; Pandit Bisheshar Nat Razdan, Chief Accountants, office of Examiner of the Account, North-Western Railway; Pramdaranjan Ray, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survery of India, Babu Chotey Lall, Contractor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Mr. Jyot. Prakash Ganguli, Assistant, Foreign Department.

RAO SAHEB.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a persona distinction upon Grandhi Sabbia Chetti. Garu, acting Head Appraiser, Madras House; Gopisetti Narayanswami Nayudu Garu, Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Customs Estates, Madras Presidency; Amar-chand Kupchandji Avergal, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency; Chatu, Secretary, Municipal Council, Tellicherry, Madras Presidency; Sundaram Aiyar Ramchandra Aiyar, retired Tahsildar, Madras Presidency; Shivamurte Guruwaya Kanbargimath, Gokak Falls, District Belgaum, Bombay Presidency; Mullansik Lingdnaik of Bhaji Hangal. Bambay Presidency; Khimji Kuwarj, Merchant, Bombay Presidency Hari Khandaji Muhudik Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Presidency; Yeshavan's Kashinath Karnik of Dapoli, Bombay Presidency; Karoba Shri Krishna Wagkar Ka.bhari of who State, Palanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Nilkant Rao Khalatkar, Honorary Magistrate, Diras, Central Provinces; Mr. Balwant Rao Ramchandra Landge, Yeotmal, Berar; Ramkrishna Raghunath, late Senior Civilian Clerk, Bombay Brigade Office; Mr. T. M. Chockalingaum Pillai, Chief Time-table Clerk, General Traffic Manager's Office, South Indian Railway.

SARDAR SAHIB.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon:—

Mr. Bedi Sujan Singh of Una, Hoshiarpur District, Bhai Khartar sing Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.

KHAN SAHIB

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—

Muhammad Hussein Muhammad Taki Inspector Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, Mr. Nasarwanji Rustomji Vachha Jailor, First Grade Ahmedabad Central Prison Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee Dotuvala, Supervisor, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Janmahomed Husseinbhai Shaikh, late Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad; Mr. Ardeshir Naorojee, Belgaum; Framroji Sorabji Master, B.A., Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur Agency; Maulvi Gholam Rabbani, Inspector of Police, Bengal; Sheikh Ahmad Yar of Dera Ghazi Khan. Sheikh Muhammad Din, Pleader, Punjab; Munshi Kamal-ud-Din, Tahsildar, Punjab; Mr. Ahmad Jan, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Malik Paindeh Khan of Darapur, Jhelum District, Punjab; Sheikh Illahi Baksh, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Sheikh Abdul Aziz, B.A., Editor, "Observer," Lahore; Maulvi Saiyis Muhamad Ishaq, Sub-Registrar, Bettjah, Bihar and Orissa; Dr. Lal Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chhindwara Narsinghpur, Central Provinces; Mr. Israel Talabud-Din Malguzar of Khandwa, Raipur, Central Provinces, Maulvi Ala-ud-Din Ahmed Chaudhuri, Pleader, in Assam, Mirza Gholam Samdani, Tahzildar, Peshawar City; Abdul Karim Khan Indurali, Merchant and Contractor, Peshawar; Hamidulla Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner North-West Frontier Province; Subadar-Major Arbab Mahomed Usman Khan of Landi, North-West Frontier Prozince, Sayed Bahar Shah, of Dadar, Baluchistan. Munshi Nur-ul-Islam, District Overseer, Quetta, Badrud Din Khan, British Indian, Aksakal Khotan Nassib Bin Muhammad, of Mtsket, Haji Ghulam Muhammad, Chief Ladakhi, Trader and Head of Ladakhi Community, Lhassa, Tibet. Cooverji Cursetjee Mehta of Jullunder Cantonment. Munshi Faiz Ali, Permanent-Way Inspector, North-Western Railway Mr. Burjorjee Bezonjee Gariba. Postmaster, Howrah, Bengal, Maulvi Masi-ud-din, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.

HUSBANDS, NOT VOTES.

A SUFFRAGETTE "RAG."

A mock Suffragette parade, organised by several hundred freshmen at Columbia University, dressed in pyjamas and nightgowns, caused much amusement on May 15th, in Broadway.

The paraders were headed by a "band" with anvil hammers and bells, who raised a terrific din along the principle thoroughfare in New York. Behind the "band," on horseback, rode a student dressed to resemble Miss Inez Milholland "America's most beautiful Suffragette," who flung kisses to the crowd at intervals, waving a banner inscribed, "Votes for we—men, women can wait"

When the police attempted to interfere with the procession, a mounted student resembling the chief inspector of police, Mr. Schmittberger, in full uniform, galloped up and imperiously brushed them aside. Opposite the University, a number of mounted "ladies" dismounted and danced a "horse trot," while five score bogus mothers engaged in a shrill controversy as to whether it would be preferable to abandon their babies or the parade. Finally they decided to abandon their babies. The next moment a hundred bundles resembling infants were snatched from perambulators and converted into torches, while a chorus in nightgowns sang:—

Assassination is vexation,
And murder gets my goat.
But arson, it is glorious
It's sure to get the vote.

The militant outrages in England, are now the subject of daily discussion, and descriptions are filling many columns of the newspapers.

In an interview. Mr. Gaynor, the Mayor of New York, abandoning his favourite studies of Epictetus, declared his conviction that "sitridulent" militancy would never gain headway in American because "in this country there are enough husbands to go round, whereas in Britain, there are a million and a half women who are desperate because they cannot get husbands. I do not blame Englishwomen, he added "for getting mad. The men there have gone off to Australia Canada, Van Diemen's Land heaven knows here—leaving the women unmated. The result is they are going to burn the whole place down Mr. Gaynor concluded by declaring that he is convinced that what the Suffragettes really need is not the vote but husbands.

Cures Backache

All external aches and pains are cured by the application of that wonderful remedy known as Little's Oriental Balm. For back-ache it has no equal. Well rubbed in, it eases the pain—brings almost instant relief. A few applications are usually enough to effect a complete cure.

Thousands of letters have been received from thankful men and women, whose aches and pains have been banished by this healing Balm. Among them are many testifying to its almost miraculous power in curing back-ache, strained muscles, lumbago and kindred ills.

Accept no imitation. Ask for the genuine Little's Oriental Balm and be sure you get it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

MATHERAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, June 1.

Matheran is beginning to look very monsoonish. There are heavy clouds about, and there has been a little rain daily for the last two or three days. We live in constant expectation of a real downpour; but, up to the present, it has not occurred. One hardly knows whether to be glad or sorry. The monsoon is certainly not wanted yet. At the same time the weather is rather muggy and oppressive, and it is not altogether pleasant to live in the atmosphere of an impending thunderstorm. Fireflies and glow-worms have put in an appearance; house-flies are on the increase and other winged insects are advertising their arrival in greater numbers every evening. Nevertheless there is a reluctance to think yet of leaving for the plains when Bombay records a minimum temperature of 84°, and the thermometer tends to rise elsewhere.

Last week was the busiest of the season. Saturday saw the finals of the Open Championship played off. In the "Ladies Singles" Mrs. Scott beat Lady Tata easily in two sets, but the "Mixed Doubles" were won by Lady Tata and Mr. Bottlewala, 6-3, 6-1. Mr. Bottlewala won the 'singles' after a very level contest with Mr. Mehta.

On the last day Mrs. Emanuel was "at home" to the visitors of the hill at the European Gymkhana and distributed the prizes after a few well-chosen words from the Collector who reminded his audience that the day was "Empire Day" and asked the Superintendent to call for three cheers for the King-Emperor.

Besides the Lawn "Tennis Open Championship Tournaments" the finals of the "Gymkhana Handicap Tournaments" were played off. In the "Ladies" Singles' Miss Carroll beat Mrs. Brent, and carried off with her a lovely pair of silver vases. Mrs. Brent winning the second prize Rs. 12. In the "Mixed Doubles" (handicap) Mr. and Mrs. Scotson won the first prize.

On the 23rd, was given Mrs. Emanuel's "Charity Concert" on behalf of the "Indian Women's Medical Aid Society," Financially it was a very successful function as it realised Rs. 500 as also, at the same time, it gave immense pleasure to those who attended. Much of the success of the concert was due to Mr. D. B. Binning, who not only assisted in the organisation, but stirred up the audience by his appeals for a little more enthusiasm by his own singing, and the admirable sketch which he gave with the assistance of Mrs. Binning.

ORPHANAGE SPORTS.

The "Bombay Scottish Orphanage Sports" took place at Olympia on the 26th. This was the 29th Annual Meeting of this time—honoured fixture which did not fail to draw a large crowd of spectators.

The principal, I might say sole, organiser was the Headmaster of the Orphanage, Mr. Anderson. With such an experienced veteran at the head, visitors naturally expected admirable arrangements, and a close attention to the many details which makes these meetings pleasurable. They were not disappointed. The little Scotch children were in excellent form, the contests in all races were very keen, and the finishes most remarkably close, a testimony to the very judicious handicapping. There were races also for the children of Matheran School, and no lack of competitors. The most striking event was the chatti race for girls. It was marvellous to see how these children managed to get over the ground with a big 'chatti' full of water on their heads.

The following formed the committee and acted as Judges and Starters:—Mr. H. R. Greaves, President; Mr. D. B. Binning, Captain L Dening, Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, Mr. J. A. Ewing Lieutenant J. L. Longstaff, R.N. Mr. F. W. Marrs, Major C. C. Murison, Mr. J. Scotson, and Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson. The prizes were presented by Lady Tata with the assistance of Mr H. R. Greaves.

'GEOGRAPHY' TEA.

The last, and by no means the least, of the functions to record is the tea given by Mrs. Murison. There was a host of other attractions including telegram races and a dancing competition. The 'geography' tea was an excellent idea. All the guests arrived labelled with something to represent a geographical name, and began to mingle without any awkward pauses in order to inspect one another's puzzles. A good deal of humour was shown in the selections. One gentleman appeared with a photograph of Lord Willingdon to represent the Bosphorus. Another who adorned his coat with a drawing of an old lady in a boat on the sea puzzled most people exceedingly, and yet it seemed delightfully easy when the solution was given—Marseilles. In the writer's opinion the most ingenious idea of all was that of a lady who sported a whole biscuit on a ribbon and confessed to nuneaton.

FACE AND NECK ALL BROKEN OUT

In Blotches. Got No Relief, Only Smarting and Pain. Work Out of the Question. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

416, Glasshouse Row, Wrockwardine Wood, Wellington, Salop, Eng.—"It was in the latter part of 1907 my face was puffed and swelled. I called at the chemist's and he said it was what they called blast in the face. It got worse. I got no relief only smarting and pain. My face and neck were all broken out in blotches. I could get no rest night or day. Work was out of the question in the house. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they cured me and I have felt nothing of it since." (Signed) Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Lowe, May 24, 1912.

COMPLETELY COVERED IN RASH

104, Park Road, Loughbourgh, Leicestershire, Eng.—"Spots made their appearance until I was completely covered in a rash of large red pimples. They got so large and I would rub myself until I was like a fire and the spots would burst and matter would flow from them, and of course this made them spread. At last I read about the Cuticura treatment and after using the Cuticura sample and one more tin of Cuticura Ointment and one tablet of Cuticura Soap I was completely cured." (Signed) Miss W. A. Taylor, May 1, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

PIECE-GOODS MARKS.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT AT KARACHI.

IMITATION OF POPULAR STAMPS.

A judgment of special interest to traders in Sind and beyond has been given by Mr. Crouch, Assistant Judicial Commissioner of Sind, in a case in which Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. sought a declaration that certain of their goods were not a colourable imitation of those sold by Messrs MacDonald and Co. and also for an injunction restraining the latter firm from interfering with plaintiffs' right to import these goods. Messrs. MacDonald and Co. contended that plaintiffs' goods were a colourable imitation of their own.

The judgment states:—"Messrs MacDonald & Co. have, since December 1903, been importing into Karachi white shirtings bearing the number 52, and these goods have, by the admission of several witnesses for the plaintiffs, commanded a good sale, and are very well known. All the goods bear a ticket 9½ inches long by 7½ inches broad, containing a representation of Vishnu, or the preserving power of god, in the form of Narayen—the spirit moving on the waters. The god is coloured blue, for he is the spirit of the sky and atmosphere. He has four arms. He is seated on a red lotus, floating on the surface of the primeval waters. Overhead, to right and left are orange trees with bright yellow blossom. The most striking tints are blue, red and yellow. Below the ticket is the stamp of a vase, containing flowers, in gold. The vase is about six inches high, it has two handles and a narrow neck. In the vase are two roses, a sun-flower, a spray offuschia and two lilies. Beneath the vase is the number 52 in gold, the figures being two inches high; below these is a picture, in gold, of a water-god holding a jar from which water is issuing; in this design is a label bearing the announcement 40 yards. At the bottom, on the left is 'MacDonald & Co., Kurrachee,' and on the right, a small picture, in gold, of Shivanarayen. There is a gold border on heading of 1 1-8in. broad.

"Since 1901 Messrs. MacDonald & Co. have imported goods which bear a ticket 7½ inches by 6½ in. bright red, orange, green and yellow colours, containing a portrait of Mr. Bholaram, a Shikarpuri gentleman with a moustache, and wearing the red turban peculiar to Shikarpuris. Beneath the ticket is the gold vase and flower stamp of the same design as No. 52. There is the number, 40 yards is printed at the bottom within a good scroll frame. The gold border is the same as No. 52."

The judgment goes on to state that the vase and flower stamp very soon came to be known in the bazar as the "glass chop." It became very popular, and dealers began to urge other firms to import goods for them bearing a similar stamp; all witnesses had agreed that new goods have better chance of commanding a good sale if they bore a number of device closely resembling a well-known number of mark, particularly if the goods were of approximately the same class and quality.

MARKS IMITATED.

"In 1907 Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. imported 23 cases of goods in two qualities. Both qualities bore a ticket measuring 9½ inches by 7½ with a brilliant picture of Krishna in the form of Vishnu, the blue sun-god, in his character of Sri-Nathji, lord of the world. He is represented standing on a red lotus, between his two wives; all three standing on the deep blue firmament. He has two ill-shapen arms. These have an interesting history. It appears that a famous idol of Krishna was, by some accident deprived of its arms, and they were restored in gold, but not very skilfully. Overhead is an orange tree with bright yellow fruit. The prevailing colours are blue, pink, and yellow. In the centre of the face-lap is the gold stamp of a glass vase 5½ inches high; the glass has no handles and no neck, there is a dove on the rim. In it, are a chrysanthemum, two tulips and some grass. Beneath this are the figures 92 or 82, in gold, in figures, two inches high. At the bottom, is printed "40 yards" within a gold frame. There is a gold heading or border 1½ inches broad.

The goods bearing No. 92 were introduced into the market with the deliberate object of inducing people to believe that they were the same goods as they had formerly purchased under the number 52, I have no doubt whatever. In the first place, the quality is practically the same; personally I can see no difference whatever. The difference in width could only be detected by placing a piece of No. 52 by the side of it, and few purchasers would have an opportunity of doing this. The two figures 92 are of the same colour, height and appearance as 52, and could easily be mistaken by any one who could not read English, and had not seen the latter number for many months. 92 also suggests to the export that the goods on which it appears are of the same range as 52 but of superior quality. In each case, the ticket has approximately the same colouring, and represents the blue sun-god, supported by a red lotus, and protected by an orange tree. Each bears a stamp of a vase, of approximately the same height, with flowers which, in each case, roughly fill up semicircle of 4½ inches radius. Each bears two figures in gold two inches high. Each has a gold border.

CLEVER IMITATION.

The differences in the two sets of designs are more convincing even then the points of resemblance. The colours differ only in tints: for instance, the red becomes a pink—but each would be described by the ordinary Indian as Lal. As in the original, Krishna is sitting, he must, of course, be standing in the copy; as he has a tree on each side overhead, in the former he must have only one tree in the latter, but the effect of supporters is restored by putting in the two wives. In one case he is floating on the blue waters, in the other on the blue firmament. In the one case the trees are in blossom, in the other in fruit—but the fruit, like the blossom, is bright yellow. In the original the god has four arms; in the imitation he has only two, but this deficiency is compensated by adding an extra scarf, the ends of which project on each side, and create the same general impression of confusion of limbs as in the original. My experience of trade-marks, and quality marks may be fairly said to be considerable, but I cannot call to mind any imitation of a combination of marks which has been carried out quite so cleverly and completely.

At the end of 1909, Rijaram, who had for many years served MacDonald & Co. as broker, left them, and entered the employment of rivals. It was natural that he should endeavour to attract to his new employers some of the business of his old masters, and it is clear that he did make the effort. No. 72, having one thread less than No. 82, was introduced into the market soon after he joined plaintiffs, and in 1910 the sale of Nos. 72, 82 and 92 jumped up to 11 cases, and in 1911 improved to 145 cases. The explanation offered of this sudden rise in the sales is that Rijaram was an exceptionally energetic broker, and that the goods had been established. But a far more probable explanation of the very small and gradually dwindling demand suddenly expanding into a big one is that up to 1910 Messrs. Sassoon & Co. had been offering their goods in quarters where No. 52 was not known.

"CALCULATED TO MISLEAD."

I find that No. 52 is known in Karachi Market as No. 52. I find that the application by plaintiffs of their vase and flower stamp in combination to the Sri Nathji ticket and the number 72 or the number 92 is reasonably calculated to mislead purchasers into believing that the said goods are the merchandise of defendants.

In 1910 Messrs. Sassoon and Co. imported goods bearing a ticket 10 inches by 8, in green, red, pink, and yellow, with a full length picture of Mr. Rijaram, a Shikarpuri gentleman, with moustache and the red pugree peculiar to Shikarpuris. The vase and flower stamp is as in No. 92, the gold border is also the same. Beneath this is a small ticket 13 3-4 inches by 2 3-4 bearing a coat-of-arms in light yellow and gold. Below are three capital A's in gold, four inches high, and at the bottom is printed "40 yards" in a gold frame.

"I find that the application by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon of their vase and flowers in combination with the picture of a Shikarpuri gentleman are reasonably calculated to mislead purchasers into believing that their goods are the merchandise of defendants in spite of the addition of the three A's and of the smaller vase. The result is that plaintiffs are entitled to no relief. The suit is dismissed with all costs."

WOMAN IN A SIEGE.

FAMILY LIFE IN A CELLAR.

Frau von Zambour, the wife of the Austrian Consul-General in Scutari writes the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Mail," received me at her hotel in Vienna Frau von Zambour has just returned with her two children a boy of six and a girl of thirteen from Scutari, where they lived throughout the 191 days' siege.

"At first," she said, "we did not take the siege seriously at all. Supplies were plentiful, and the Turkish soldiers made raids and brought back cattle. At the beginning of March the siege became closer. We were then forced to take refuge in the cellar. The Austrian Consulate had a big cellar and my husband made it shell-proof by fixing sandbags under the ceiling and on the floor above it.

"I furnished it as well as I could with strips of carpet and draperies, but we had no fire at all and were forced often to sit in the dark as we feared to burn the last of the petroleum, while the air was foul and dank. We fixed up a drainpipe to communicate with the open-air but the atmosphere was not much improved.

"Immense spiders, with backs as large as my hand, infested the cellar and made the children afraid to go to sleep, but we had to stay down there, as the bombardment continued day and night, without more than slight intermission, for more than six weeks. A sudden 'whiz' would be heard, and we knew that a shell was coming whistling through the air and that it might explode anywhere. The people who had emerged from their confinement to get a breath of fresh air would make a bolt for their cellars.

"Most of the Europeans had to dig pits, which were rendered bomb proof by piling sand bags at the mouth. We felt fairly secure in our cellar until one day a shell exploded within two yards of where we were seated. The French Consulate was razed to the earth. For the last few weeks we had nothing to eat except bread, which was baked in the Consulate kitchen, under considerable difficulty. There was sufficient of that until the last."

The general impression gained from the conversation was how quickly the people seemed to have accustomed themselves to live in constant danger. The big shells from the Survian guns seems to have done a certain amount of damage, but the effect on the nerves, Frau von Zambour assured me, was terrible. She would never forget the terror of the last few weeks. The suspense of not knowing what was happening in Europe, too, dreadful.

The consul paid an Albanian £100 to take a message through the Montenegrins lines, but the man was never heard of again. They threw bottles containing letters into the River Bojana, hoping they would reach the sea, but the Montenegrins netted them.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil

VILLAGES VISITED BY HEADLESS FIGURES.

A DURBHANGA SENSATION

Following upon the recent scare of mysterious lights in the Champaran district the "Bengalee's" Durbangha correspondent writes of a strange phenomenon that occurred about 8 p. m. several days ago at Taralahi, Ujhoul, Sindwara and some other neighbouring villages, a few miles from that place. "There appeared in one of the aforesaid villagers, he says 11 some human figures, all on a sudden, with burning torches in their hands. The villagers took them to be dacoits and armed with "lathies," spears and guns they followed them; but they vanished like mists before the sun and appeared in another village. In this way, they visited some 7 or 8 villages causing panic and consternation amongst the villagers.

"According to the version of the villagers they appear in the outskirt of a village specially near about "Jhil" lands. Whenever they appear in the outskirts a village, it appears to the villagers that portion of the village is on fire! A respectable eye-witness told me that he had noticed headless figures amongst the group, producing fire by clapping! News has also been received from Samastipur and Sitamarhi to the same effect.

"A curious story is told by the villagers about the origin of the phenomenon which is a bit romantic. Here is the story:—A villager went to "Kamrup Kamakshya" in Assam, some years ago where he had learnt some extraordinary "mantras," by which he could perform some strange feats. After returning home from Kamakshya, he told his wife, one day, in the course of a conversation that he could exhibit his figure without its head provided she was not frightened and that he would give her some ashes (sanctified by "mantras") which she must throw on the headless figure of her husband and the separated head would return to its proper place.

"The wife agreed as she was naturally to see the fun. The man before commencing the performance gave the woman some sanctified ashes, entreating her repeatedly to throw the same on his body in proper time. Looking at the headless figure of her husband, the wife was so much frightened that the ashes dropped down her band and she totally forgot to carry out her husband's directions. The result was that the body remained head-less and that it is this headless figure which is causing this phenomenon. This story is undoubtedly the outcome of a deranged brain!

"I wish I could see the phenomenon with my own eyes! I shall then be in a position to give a vivid description of it. But that is perhaps not to be."

NEW JUTE SUBSTITUTE.

A short time ago particulars were published of an important jute substitute (texticlose, which has wood pulp for its base and which is undoubtedly coming to the front on the Continent where several mills are being run up to manufacture it. Now particulars are to hand of still another substitute which appears with some pretensions. The newcomer, which has been christened "Stranfa," is manufactured from straw under what is called "an ingenious German patent." It so closely resembles jute, the "Pioneers" is told, that only an expert would be able to detect the existence of straw fibre in piece-goods made from a mixture of this material and jute. As a matter of fact a small quantity of real jute is mixed with new material in order to lengthen the fibre. It is said to be as strong as jute and to be specially suitable for the manufacture of string, cord, rope, sacking and piece-goods, another special advantage being that it can be worked nicely by existing jute machinery. Most important of all, Stranfa can be produced at a profit at about £8 per ton. So long as jute was the cheapest fibre for the uses to which it is put, it easily held the field against all comers, but such has been the demand for it of late years that the price has shot up far beyond the safety mark—the mark at which it can defy serious competition. It is instructive to see how the price of jute has mounted up since the beginning of the present century. In 1901 the lowest price was £11 per ton, in 1906 it had jumped to £19—10 and by the end of March 1913 to £25-17-6. It is perfectly obvious that, there being so many other fibres in existence that can take the place of jute that there is a limit beyond which natural article must not go unless the demand for it is to be blotted out. It is simply the exceedingly high price which the monopoly of Bengal has reached which has induced the inventors of substitutes to become busy, and it really seems as if they are busy to some effect. It is not surprising, either, that buyers are prepared to give every attention and welcome to a substitute costing about £20 per ton less. Nor will it be astonishing if we hear of jute substitutes at frequent intervals now, for where there is a large profit to be made, there is never any lack of people intent upon making it.

WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA MAN'S DEATH.

News has been received of the death at Home of Mr. William Herbert Walmsley, managing partner of Messrs. G. F. Kellner and Co., Calcutta

Mr. Walmsley joined Messrs. G. F. Kellner and Co. as manager in 1894, and quickly worked his way into a partnership. He was one of the original founders of the Calcutta Wine Association, and on the Committee of that body served for several years. Being an enthusiastic Volunteer, he was in his early days a member of the Madras Mounted Infantry and the Bombay Volunteer, Artillery he was also an Honorary Member of the Calcutta Light Horse.

Apart from business, Mr. Walmsley was well-known on the Turf. He was a member of the Calcutta Turf Club, and the owner of some good racing stock, amongst them being "Housemaid II," with which he won the Pony Blue Ribbon and the Civil Service Cup at Lucknow in 1902.

Mr. Walmsley married Miss K. Kellner, a daughter of the original founder of the firm, and has one daughter.

The news came all the more suddenly, as it was well-known that Mr. Walmsley had completely recovered from his late illness, and was looking forward to taking up the reins of his business in Calcutta early in the next cold weather. In January, 1912, Mr. Walmsley suffered from lung trouble, and he went Home. After successful treatment in Switzerland he recovered, but decided to remain in England to thoroughly complete his cure, and return to Calcutta next cold weather.

An excellent site for the proposed Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre has been placed at the disposal of the committee organising the scheme. This announcement was made at a meeting of the committee held at the London Mansion House,

NOTES FROM THE MAIL

MINER'S LOST MEMORY.

All work at the Coednant Colliery at Maesteg is suspended for a search now being made for a minor named Davis, who, it is suggested, has lost his memory. Numerous parties are examining the many number of underground workings.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

"If Government monopoly in railways is to be similar to Government monopoly in telephones, then Heaven help commercial travellers." In spite of this declaration by a delegate the "begmen," at their conference in Newcastle-on-Tyne carried by fifty-six votes to forty-four a resolution in favour of notionalisation.

BISHOP'S PALACE WANTED.

"I hope that Bishops with reduced incomes will not be expected to reside in palatial residences of episcopal incomes are readjusted," said the Bishop of Salisbury, yesterday, at a meeting of church people at Marlborough to discuss the financial needs of the diocese. "I had a letter recently from a firm of agents offering to purchase the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury for a wealthey American. My reply was obvious. It was if he was prepared to include the Cathedral as a little extra I might possibly consider it."

HISTORICAL ROYAL ROBE.

The monks of Mount Athos are considering the question of sending to Athens the imperial robe and crown which belonged to the Byzantine Emperors John Tsimisks and Nikephoros Phocas, to be used at the coronation of King Constantine. These historical relics are kept at the great monastery of Lavra. The robe is made of beaten gold, and weighs 50lb. The crown is enriched withprecious stones. This crown will probably become the crown of Greece.

GLUT OF STRAWBERRIES.

There is a slump in strawberry prices in London, and consequent dismay among growers and Covent Garden salesmen. Supplies are so heavy that instead of the usual May price of 4s. or 5s., the fruit is fetching as liitle as 1s. a pound, which is unremunerative. Large quantities of English asparagus are being sold at 6d. a bundle—one-third of the normal price. Kentish gooseberries, which are of excellent quality are selling at 1s a pound.

"CUT OFF" WITH $1,000.

Mr. Allan Hagan Pirie, the well-known American polo player and gentleman jockey, has been "cut off" with $1,000 (£200) under the will of his father, a Chicago merchant. The will divides the estate of $12,000,000 (£2,400,000) among other members of the family. Mr. Pirie's marital troubles, which recently culminated in a divorce, are supposed to be the ground of his disinheritance.

INSANITARY VESSELS.

Discussing the question of the insanitary condition of merchant vessels. the "Lancet" says the so-called standard of 120 cubic feet per man on board ship is of itself extremely low, and the objections to it are increased on consideration of the nature and quality or the ventilation usually provided, and the way in which the same quarters are used by men on different watches. Until the legislature of the Government departments concerned take a more practical interest in the welfare of seamed in these respects, pumonary tuberculosis and various forms of disease associated with dirt must continue to be a cause of much prevetable sickness among men of this class.

"SLASHED SKIRTS."

At a meeting of the Chicago Dressmakers' Association, a resolution was passed denouncing "slashed skirts" (skirts with a slit reaching above the ankles) as "a French atrocity perpetrated on the intelligent American nation by a people who themselves do not believe in or wear them." The Association pledged its members no longer to manufacture such skirts, which are described as "a fraud and a cheat," but to insist on "American fashions for American woman." A resolution introduced by Mme, Chair, president of the Association, who said the slashed skirt was "not necessarily naughty if it is not carried too far, say not above fifteen inches," was unanimously rejected.

THE KING AND MUSIC-HALL.

An interesting variety programme has been arranged for Monday, July 7, during the visit of the King and Queen to Lord Derby's seat, Knowsley Hall, Lancashire, by Mr. Frank Allen, managing director of Moss's Empires and the London Hippodrome. The following artistes have been selected. Mr. George Graves and Company, "Koffo of Bond Street." Mr. Neil Kenyon, "The Postman of Dunrobin Town." Mr. George Formby, Lancashire dialect comedian. Mr. Tom Edwards, ventroloquial huntsman. Olga. Elgar, and Eli Hudson, musical entertainment. Frank and Vesta, dancing number. Additions will be made to the programme.

HARRY THAW AS WITNESS.

In the same court where he was once tried for the murder of Mr. Stanford White Harry K. Thaw gave evidence in mail week against Mr. Anhut, the lawyer who has been charged with an attempt to bribe Mr. Russell, ex-superintendent of the Matteawan insane hospital, where Thaw is confined. He rehearsed conversations which he had had with Mr. Anhut, who had offered to secure his release for $25,000 (£5,000,) the payment of which was necessary, according to Mr. Anhut to induce Mr. Russell to sign a certificate that Thaw was not insane. The accused told Thaw that no action in the courts was necessary if only the superintendent's segnature was secured.

"BARBARIAN ENGLISH EATERS."

Good feeding is practically unknown in England, says the "Carnet d'Epicure," apart from a few rare English "gourmets." "Go and dine in a good restaurant in the West End. You will see most elegant people who, as soon as their soup is brought to them, pour into it, without even having tasted it, cascades of pepper and salt. Now this very soup, prepared by the best French cooks, was perfect before this absurd adulteration. But it now becomes a horrible concoction—a 'soupe de torture.' Yet you will see gentlemen and charming ladies swallow this nameless stuff in the serenest way. Sometimes it tastes too badly even for them. Then they call the maitre d'hotel and complain indignantly that they have been served with a soup too heavily spiced. They will never admit that they themselves have acted like barbarians in odiously adulteraring a dish prepared with meticulous care according to the high principles of the French cuisine.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice.*" This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
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Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Ta-ta Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously; in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce. and is daily being applied to new iudustries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous.

What are you doing? Are you ready and prepared to accept such a post? If not—why not? Good men always secure good positions.

You should therefore, on your own behalf, at once commence your technical training, and the very wisest plan is to gain technical education from the celebrated Electrical Engineer Institute of Corresponden ce Instruction.

Their courses cover all branches and equip you fully, making you competent to fill the most important and best paid position, thereby greatly increasing your earning capacity.

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Electrical Engineer, Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.

DUTCH EAST INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

While the Indian Public Services Commission is still at work, writes a correspondents the "Times," the report has been published of a Dutch Commission, appointed to advise upon the best methods for recruiting and training the European officials intended to be entrusted with the direction of the administrative business in the Dutch East Indies. It is a by-product, so to speak, of the plans for a re-organisation of the Dutch East Indian Civil Service, which have been in contemplation for many years.

For a right understanding of the findings of this Commission, it must be borne in mind that the European and the native officials of the Dutch East Indian Civil Service form two very distinct bodies, in accordance with the guiding principle of Dutch rule in the Malay Archipelago, that the management of native affairs should be left to the native chiefs under Dutch supervision, a principle less and less compatible with the requirements of a more and more complicated machinery of administration; further that the exigencies of the different social and political institutions in the different islands, owing to different customs and manners, and original modes of government, have led to a division of the Civil Service into two corps—one for Java and Madura, and one for the so called "exterior possessions," a distinction which, however, it is proposed to abandon. It should also be remembered that, with the opening of the new century, when reorganisation had become a catchword of colonial politics, but before any radical scheme for improvement had matured, the professional school at Delft for the instruction of future officials of the East Indian Civil Service was closed, while a same fate menaces the section of the high school at Batavia, which offers the sole opportunity for young men of promise in the colony itself to qualify for important posts in the Government service.

The Commission, presided over by Professor Dr. C. Snouck Hurgronje, whose distinguished services in Java and Acheh, Sumatra, entitle his opinion to the greatest deference, abstain from criticism of the system or systems of recruitment and training in vogue until now, but endeavour first of all to answer the question in which channel the education of the European official "ui spe" of the regenerated Civil Service, likewise "in spe," should be directed to fit him for his task. They are convinced that one criterion of efficiency should be adopted for all ranks—that no standard of training insufficient for the higher posts of trust can be regarded as good enough for the lower. They declare against an attempt to seek improvement by the foundation of a specifically colonial school, because the professional studies, requisite for the officials of the East Indian Civil Service, cannot be welded into an organic whole. The thing needed is an intellectual quickening, which will enable them to solve the various proplems they are to encounter in administrative practice by their independent judgent. The road to this consumption devoutly to be wished leads through the University, where, the Commission explain, the individual activity is stimulated by development on academic lines, and social intercourse, too, tends to fortify character and intellect.

The Commission recommend that the aspirant should follow the University courses in law, and, better still, those in political science, or in the languages of the Malay Archipelago, with their literatures, to be supplemented by studies imparting the indispensable knowledge, especially of colonial subjects, in which otherwise he would remain uninstructed: political, colonial, civil, criminal, commercial, and Mahomedan law, economics, the history of the Dutch East Indies, Malay and Javanese, or some other native tongue to be selected after consultation with the faculty. The Commission do not consider it necessary to create a Civil Service doctorate; neither do they insist upon candidates equipping themselves for their administrative duties with any of the already existing doctor's degrees. They take, however, care to express their wish that an investigation should be held concerning the personal qualities, and antecedents, of the applicants in order to exclude those whose unfitness for the Government service in the tropics appears at the very outset.

It is urged that appointment to the Civil Service in the Dutch East Indies should be restricted to the eligible of Dutch nationality. The Commissioners advocate the encouragement of the study of native languages besides the compulsory Malay and one other a choix, by means of monetary rewards, as in the case of army officers. Foreseeing that the raising of the general standard for admissibility will diminish the popularity of the colonial administration as a profession, they suggest pecuniary assistance to those who covenant themselves, not to cover the full cost of training, but rather in the form of premiums, the amount of which should be regulated by the fluctuating relations between the demand for, and the supply of raw material. They find no cause for additional grants in favour of students from the Dutch East Indies by way of indemnification for travelling expenses to Holland. Their final considerations contain a plea for an amelioration of the European officials' financial position and for the formation of a better educated corps of native officials, since much of the routine work now performed by the controleurs in Java and Madura will fall on their shoulders if the idea of progressive colonial reform be realised.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the review by the King of the two London Territorial Force Divisions and the Mounted Brigade on Wimbledon Common will be held on Saturday, July 5.

Mr. Robert Sangster Rait, Fellow and tutor of New College, Oxford, has been elected by the Court of Glasgow University to the newly-founded Chair of Scottish History and Literature in the University.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with name) are on the wrapper, and thousands (by means equally good) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

CONGESTED JETTIES IN CALCUTTA.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR LORRIES.

One of the recommendations of the Special Committee convened by the Calcutta Port Commissioners to investigate the working of the traffic at the jetties was that a trial should be made of motor lorries for the transport of goods between the transit sheds and the warehouses, the wines godown and the Custom House. The Vice-Chairman had already been in communication with the London Agent regarding the purchase of two such lorries, experimentally in the first instance, but with the idea that if this system proved a success, it should be extended so as to relieve the jetty enclosure of all railway work except the traffic for up-country in foreign wagons. It appeared to the Commissioners that wagon transport for these short distances, with the shunting and obstruction which it involves, must necessarily be a slow and cumbersome method to employ; that any expedient which would reduce the number of wagons used would be of great advantage; and that with insufficient accommodation in the transit sheds the first remedy against congestion must be the clearance of space by accelerating the removal of goods. The Commitee, therefore, strongly supported the Vice-Chairman's proposal.

The following cablegram was received from the London Agent:—Referring to the Vice-Chairman's letter No, 767 of March 13th, have examined motor lorries with Dumayne. We recommend lorry to carry 3 tons, tare weight 3 tons. Thornycroft or Leyland lorry recommended. Thornycroft quote £650 each. Leyland £695 each, Either firm could deliver two in 12 weeks.

The Vice-Chairman in his note said:—The prices quoted are presumably f. o. b., England, and freight, insurance and cost of erection have to be added. I am not in a position to give the Commissioners any estimate of the working expenses, nor to state what the probable life of such lorries would be, but I will endeavour to obtain some information on these points in time for the next meeting. In the meantime as the proposed purchase is experimental the absence of this information is not material, and it is proposed to instruct the London Agent to place orders for one lorry with each of the two firms mentioned in his cablegram, both with a view to obtaining earlier shipment and also because a comparison of the two makes may be of service when placing further orders if this means of transport is brought into more general use. The expenditure will be chargeable to the allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs for works contemplated but not yet sanctioned at the time of framing the Budget.

The Committee approved the suggestion and it was resolved that the parchase of two motor lorries, one from Messrs. Thornycroft & Co., at a cost of £650 and one from Messrs. Leyland & Co., at a cost of £695 f.o.b., England be sanctioned.

A NEW GOSPEL MANUSCRIPT

The discovery of a first-rate manuscript which probably belongs to the fifth or sixth century, and which its editor attributes to fourth, is a literary event which must fire the imagination of all lovers of books. The history of how and where this precious volume was found remains to be told. All we at present know is that it comes from Egypt—that land of the scholar's hopes—and that it has been known for some six years. A find of this magnitude says the "Times" ought to stimulate immensely the general interest in antiquarian research, in Egypt in the first instance, but also in all other promising fields. There are countries along the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean where the pick and the spade may yet bring us a rich harvest. When the wealth of ancient civilization and its wide diffusion are remembered, we can hardly doubt but that much that is beautiful and much that is valuable hidden by the earth. There are young scholars in plenty who have the knowledge and the enthusiasm to recover it; all that is lacking is the necessary founds. Will none of our own rich men, with a taste for speculative investment, lay out a few score thousand pounds in prospecting for buried knowledge? In a general way, the new codex seems to support the views of Westcott and Hort, which had such great weight in determining the text of the English revision. We have now three different endings to the Gospel of St. Mark—all apparently of very high antiquity. They are those in the English Bible, that of the Codex Regius, and that of the new manuscript. On the whole the tendency of the new text appears to be conservative. It does not support the Codex Bezæ—the famous Cambridge manuscript which is the great storehouse of the so-called "Western" readings, and which, by the way, has two striking "Logia" inserted in it. It does not seem to suggest novel doctrinal views or, like the Codex Sinaiticus—the history of which is a romance in itself—considerable changes in our criticism of the text. But these are matters which only time and minute examination can finally determine. What is certain is, that Egypt has once more restored to mankind an admirable manuscript, perhaps, fifteen hundred years old. The feelings of the discoverers as it came to their hands and as they came to realize what it was must be envied by all who have a spark of scholarship or of adventure about them.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 1st June to 6 a.m. on the 2nd June :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	10	13
Total mortality from all causes	...	103

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. "OLYMPIA," JUNE 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia is due to arrive here on the morning of the 3rd instant with the following passengers :—

Duke, Mrs. A. L. Turner, Mrs. and Smith, Mrs. J. B. Infant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from :—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.
Manufacturers :—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

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IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

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For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

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OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

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EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?:

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,

AGENTS WANTED.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE NEW KING OF THE BASUTOS.

Chief Griffiths, Basutoland's new King is a Roman Catholic. He is just forty years of age, a man of considerable force of character, and as a lesser chief has shown judicial and administrative gifts of a high order. He fully realises the danger to his people of the liquor traffic, and he is expected to show the zeal of the convert in enforcing total prohibition. A strong man with initiative and force of character may powerfully impress himself upon the life of the Basuto people. Basutoland, a country about the size of Belgium, is a succession of hills and valleys covered with grass and watered by innumerable streams. It is rich in cattle and yields an abundance of grain. Its population numbers 404 000 natives, and about 1,000 Europeans. No white man, other than the missionary, the official, and the trader, is allowed to settle in the country. The people are law-abiding, peaceful, and very prosperous, and they are quite happy "under the protecting wing of his Majesty King George."

AN HISTORIC GUILD.

The City Guild of Ironmongers has just celebrated in London the 450th anniversary of its incorporation. But its foundation dates back a long time prior to 1463, and its history can be traced for least 150 years earlier. During the Stuart times the Ironmongers had their funds appropriated by the Crown on more than one occasion, and once the usual dinners had to be abandoned owing to the lack of the necessary funds.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO ALBANIA.

The interest attaching to Albania and its future recalls Mr. Gladstone's short visit to that country in 1858. Mr. Gladstone was at that time on an official visit to the Ionian Islands as temporary Lord High Commissioner. Mr. Arthur Gordon, afterwards Lord Stanmore, was Mr. Gladstone's Private Secretary during this mission and he wrote to a friend. "You will like an account of an expedition the whole party made to Albania to pay a visit to an old lady, a great proprietress, who lives in a large ruinous castle at a place called Filates. She is about the greatest personage in these regions, and it was thought that the Lord High Commissioner should payher a visit if he wished to see Albania." On their journey to this castle from the shore, the native guards much annoyed Mr. Gladstone by insisting on firing off their guns in all directions.

A CAFE CHANTANT STAR.

The death of Mdme. Valladon, better known by her stage name of Theresa, removes a star of the cafe chantant under the Second Empire and a forerunner of Yvette Guilbert. Mdme. Valladon left the millinery trade for the cafe chantant, and, failing in sentimental songs, set herself to parody them, in which she achieved enormous success. In the sixties she published her memoirs, which, like those of some later theatrical favourities, were currently believed to have been written by anyone but herself.

AN OLD SWINDLE.

It seems incredible that so many people yet believe in the "Spanish Prisoner" swindle that the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis has been induced to issue a warning on the subject. This not only shows that human gullibility is everlasting, but it affords a striking instance of the extent to which the widest publicity fails to reach many people.

SCOT'S COLLEGE AT ROME.

The new Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Dunkeld is Mgr. Robert Fraser, Rector of the Rome. His name betrays his origin —Fraser is as plentiful in North-East Scotland as Jones in Wales. More particularly—the new Bishop is a native of Aberdeenshire, in which county of famous Scots he was born in 1858. He was educated at Blair College, in his native land, then at Douai, and finally at the Scots College, of which he has been rector for the past sixteen years. In appearance Bishop Fraser is anything but ascetic, his full, well-complexioned face is that of a fighter. Those who have crossed swords with him know he wields a doughty weapon, but he is always courteous. The new Bishop is probably the most famous British Roman Catholic prelate outside these isles, and has many historical and theological works to his credit.

A BOWLER'S DEBUT.

It is not often that a bowler has the satisfaction of taking a wicket with the first delivery he sends down in first-class cricket. But this feat has been accomplished by Watson, the Norfolk professional, who has just joined the ground staff of the M.C.C. To add to his satisfaction, the wicket he secured was Woolley's, and that great player, moreover, was clean bowled.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, in his capacity as Duke of Cornwall, has presented a silver championship cup for competition at the Bath and Western Counties Agricultural Society's show which is to be held at Truro a fortnight hence. It is possible that the Prince may make a brief visit to Cornwall to see the show, and it is understood that he will visit the Royal Show at Bristol with the King early in July.

NO LIMELIGHT.

The members of one of the leading Paris clubs, the Cercle Hoche have been asked to subscribe to a self-denging ordinance. At a recent committee meeting it was decided that that president the Duc Decazes should issue a circular calling upon all the members for a promise that any duels they may be engaged in either as principals or accessories shall be conducted with the utmost possible secrecy. They must not send any notice of the affair to the public Press nor on any pretext allow themselves to be interviewed in connection with it by any newspaper represenative.

SPOTS ON THE SUN are no cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist; but spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself, though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches, Blackheads, etc.—MADON SONS & Co., Crowford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

HUMOUR IN THE LIFT.

Humour and the apt impromptu are not the exclusive possession of the Cockney. In the Leicester-square tube lift last night was a party of sightseers from the North of England. As the lift began to ascend, exclaimed the leader of the party to a man whom he had evidently been chaffing, "You're journeying now towards the place you'll never reach."

MR. LAW'S CODE.

A Glasgow gentleman who heard Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons the other night writes to the London correspondent of the "Glasgow News":—

"I have not seen a knowledge of the Morse code mentioned in any of the published lists of the accomplishments of the Leader of the Opposition, yet he knows it. When he spoke, and especially when he spoke with emphasis, he continually tapped with the first and second fingers of his right hand. Did he tap meaninglessly? He did not. It is quite true that he did not rap out whole sentences, but tapped out complete words. He might find the art very useful in conveying private messages to his supporters, if any of them know the code; but in this case there would require to be a code, as Government members also may be acquainted with Morse."

CHILDREN'S COURTESY.

On the first day of the school holidays, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." I noticed two little girls of the poorest class, aged perhaps six and eight respectively, gazing into a sweetshop window. If the great Thackeray could not see a schoolboy without wishing to give him a sovereign, I may be allowed a pennyworth of a like sentiment, and the two little girls presently went into the shop. Two minutes after, as I stood at the street corner waiting for my train, I heard a small voice at my elbow say "Please take one or two." I looked down, and saw each of the little maids holding out a screw of sweets.

I gave up eating sweets a quarter of a century ago, and of the flavourings, peardrop and aniseed, I don't know which I dislike most. But who could resist courtesy of such true refinement?

FATHER VAUGHAN AND THE LADIES.

Father Bernard Vaughan is as brilliant at repartee as he is uncompromising in his expose of what he regards as social evils. Addressing the demonstration in connection with the Catholic Young Men's Society in St. George's Hall (says the "Liverpool Post"), he made facetious allusion to the Suffragettes as "my militant sisters," and went on to relate a story of an experience he had in New York. He was speaking at the American meeting when a lady rose and ejaculated: "I don't think much of men; look at Adam: he soon gave in to a woman." To this Father Vaughan made quick rejoinder: "Ah! dear lady, don't mention it; never forget that Adam had no mother."

CAREFUL PATIENT.

One day (says the "Gil Blas") a well-known physician of Lyons, Dr. Augagneur, was hurrying to an urgent case when a lady of his rather vague acquintance stopped him.

"I know your time is valuable, Doctor," she said, "but I won't keep you a moment. Just a little consultation, please."

"Certainly, Madame, replied the doctor with a grave bow. Will you be so kind as to undrees?"

CUTE DOGS.

In a passage leading off Coventry-street off Shaftesbury avenue a blind man had dressed up two dogs as soldiers, and with forage caps upon their heads and toy guns held by the right fore foot, they stood at attention. Every few seconds they did sentry go, while the crowd pricked with merriment.

Suddenly (says the "Daily Citizen") both dogs whipped off their caps, pushed their guns behind them, and rushed out into the seething street. The blind man, quite unconcerned, just had time to gather up the guns and caps before policeman appeared.

"Do your dogs recognise a policeman?" he was asked.

"Aint I the best man in the bizeness" came the crushingly caustic reply.

THE WEEKLY HABIT.

M'Innes lived in the Gorbals, but moved out to Langside (says the "Glasgow News") One of the men in the work asked him what was the greatest attraction of his new home. "The bathroom," he replied. "Man d'ye know, my wife's that ta'en up wi' it that she can hardly wait for Saturdays to come so that she can try the tub."

HOUSE MARTINS' REVENGE.

A correspondent of "Country Life" tells the story of two house martins' nests built against an attic window of a farm, to which the birds came for several successive years. One spring, however, before they arrived an enterprising sparrow took up her abode in one of the nests. Shortly after the martins returned as usual and one day the farm people noticed that the hole of the rest which the sparrow occupied had been blocked up. Next morning a boy climbed up to ascertain the meaning of this, and, not finding any outlet, broke away part of the nest, to find the poor little sparrow dead on her eggs. The house martins had walked her up for daring to take possession of their house.

GAMBLING IN FRANCE.

The Chamber writes the Paris correspondent of the "Times" is at present discussing a Ministerial Bill dealing with State control of gambling, which is spreading throughout the country. There are at present 147 watering-places with authorized gambling tables which pay a portion of their receipts to the Government.

M. Piou, who has urged the Chamber to refuse to strike any bargain with gambling, estimates that at the authorized gaming resorts alone the sums staked amount to over £40,000,000 a year. The profits made by the chief gambling tables last year amounted to £400,000 at the Enghien Casino, in the neighbourhood of Paris, £380,000 at the Municipal Casino of Nice, £160,000 at Vichy and Trouyille, £88,000 at Biarritz, £80,000 at Aix-les-Bains, and £60,000 at Boulogne and Cannes.

The Government Bill provides for an increased tax upon the net takings of the tables, which would range progressively from 15 per cent. on under £20,000 to 45 per cent. on takings over £200,000. Under the terms of the Bill tables will be authorized only in resorts of which the value from the point of view of health is recognized by the Academy of Medicine and licenese will in no case be for more than five years.

THE LADIES CORNER.

A CHARMING GOWN.

News from Paris, writes a correspondent, shows us with what delightful effect the short coat may be used in the smartest of summer dresses this year. With quite dissimilar styles of dress is this coat worn, winning universal approval on account of the youthful appearance it bestows on the wearer. A very pretty variation is that of a simple and slightly draped skirt of white voile with a coat of pink taffetas, the latter being finished with a little fichu of fine Indian lawn and with sleeve ruffles to match. A softly folded belt of black chiffon velour gives a soft and distinctive touch to the frock. Another novelty of the coming season is the picturesque French blouse made of a new lightly patterned lawn. This shows a white background with a faint mauve, pink, pale blue, or buff pattern, the colour of which is emphasised by a picturesque Robespierre collar, deep cuffs, and dainty pipings carried out in plain lawn of the same shade, which not only gives the blouse distinction but imparts a certain picturesqueness to all wearers. This blouse is beautifully cut. It sits well over the shoulders, avoids all unnecessary rucking at the waist, and shows a becoming opening at the neck.

A SPORTS HAT.

A new sports hat that is both comfortable and becoming is an item much sought after in these days. The latest model comes direct from Paris, and takes the form of a summerweight felt hat, somewhat resembling a bowler in shape, but trimmed with a flat upper brim of fine white straw, pliable as panama, which allows the brim to be turned and twisted into any fashion desired. The new hat sits firmly on the head, and is becoming to most faces. While possessing a sufficiently shady brim, this is not large enough to be disturbed by the wind, another point which adds to the comfort of its wear. This hat can be had in practically any coloured felt, and, as it is by no means expensive, and it can be rolled up like a panama, it promises to be in great demand for occasions for which it is designed.

THE PERFECT FOOT.

Many authors have written about the origin, development, and history of footgear, and quaint superstitions connected with shoes are legion. The old custom of throwing shoes after any one setting out on a journey doubtless had its origin in the idea that the essence or life of the individual who wore them remained in them, making them a perfect talisman, for Ben Jonson wrote to a friend. "Would I had Kemp's shoes to throw after you" thereby proving that some shoes were regarded as being more lucky than others. In these modern days, however, every one will agree that the "lucky" shoes are those that having been made by one possessed of an intelligent knowledge of the human foot, give us from the first time of, wearing the maximum of comfort and ease. A perfect foot is a rare thing now among adults. Visit the art galleries and notice in particular the feet of Venus, Diana, and Hebe: any of the beautiful works of art that stand for our ideal of the beautiful in human form. Notice how strong and straight and yet how supple the toes are and compare them in their perfect beauty to the poor distorted specimens of to-day. Again, look at the still unspoiled foot of a baby. The joints are mobile, the toes flexible; she can spread them out wide like a fan; she can curl them under her fat little foot; she can plant them flat and straight on the floor and the toes do not overlap each other in pathetic deformity.

TO ENSURE COMFORT.

Why should we spoil so much beauty and risk the health aud comfort of the whole body by the wearing of wrongly made footgear? To insure lifelong comfort and to preserve the beauty of the foot proper foot care should begin in childhood. A large majority of foot ills are entirely preventable by obtaining proper footwear. Properly shod, we can do our work in comfort and enjoy the delights of tramping and climbing, even though one's years be many. When Charles Lamb was fifty and his sister Mary fifty-eight years of age—though both were far from strong— he wrote, "Mary walks her twelve miles some days, and I my twenty in others."

THE PORTUGUESE NAVY.

It is satisfactory to learn that the contract for the construction of the naval shipbuilding programme which the Portuguese Government has determined to put in hand has been secured by a British syndicate, including the firms of Messrs. John Brown and Co. (Limited), Messrs. Cammell Laird, and Co. (Limited), the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited), Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft and Co. (Limited), and the Coventry Ordnance Works (Limited). All these firms are at present engaged in work for the British Government. The programme consists of twelve vessels including two cruisers of about 2,500 tons twenty knots speed, an armament of two six-inch, six four-inch, and four 47 mm. guns, with one twenty-one-inch torpedo tube, and combined turbine and reciprocating engines driving three screws; six destroyers of about 850 tons, thirty-two knots speed, an armament of three four-inch, forty-calibre guns, and two twenty-one inch, torpedo tubes, with turbine driving two screws; three submersibles of about 350 tons, carrying two eighteen-inch torpedo tubes, and one parent ship for sub mersibles of about 850 tons, fifteen knots' speed, with reciprocating engines, and one four-inch gun.

WILL OF CAPTAIN SCOTT.

The will has been proved in London of Captain Robert Falcon Scott, R.N., who, in the words of the grant, "died on March 29, 1912, in the Antarctic regions." His estate is valued for probate at £3,231 gross, "as far as at present can be ascertained," and it is stated that there are no deductions from this amount in estimating the net value of the presonal estate.

His widow, Lady Scott, of 174, Buckingham Palace-road, London, S.W., is the acting executor; and probate has been renounced by his brother-in-law, Mr. William Grey Ellison Macartney, P.C., Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint, and formerly Conservative M.P. for South Antrim.

The will was dated in London on July 15, 1910 (the day before Captain Scott's departure from England on his last Antarctic expedition). He left all his securities deposited with Messrs. Woodhead, of London, on trust for his mother, Mrs. Hannah Scott, for life, with remainder to his wife; and he left all other property to his wife absolutely.

Hidden Treasure

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The THIRD and FOURTH of the

MILKMAID MILK VOUCHERS

Value

Rs. 100

The Third and Fourth lucky finders are

MRS. HYKOOP,
Wellesley House, Cooperage,
BOMBAY.

K. MAHADEVAN,
c/o V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co.,
Booksellers, MADRAS.

You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

SIXTEEN MORE

to be found,

10 having been added for June.

They are concealed in sixteen of the tins of

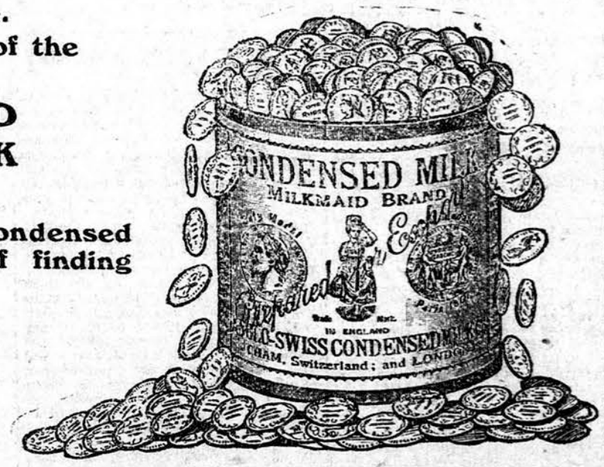
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

that are on sale this month.

If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding Rs. 100.

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.

Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.



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ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

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18" medium size. Catalogues free on demand.

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A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 8d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Magdelene Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all druggists in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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Prices Extremely Moderate

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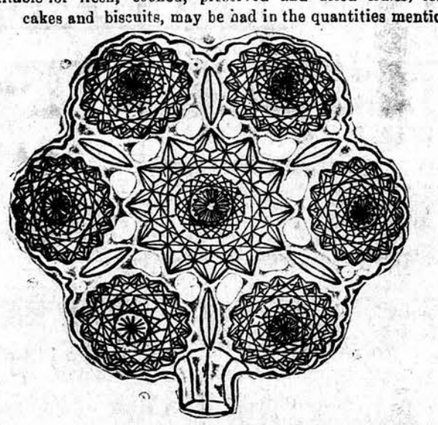
HAWKES CUT GLASS.

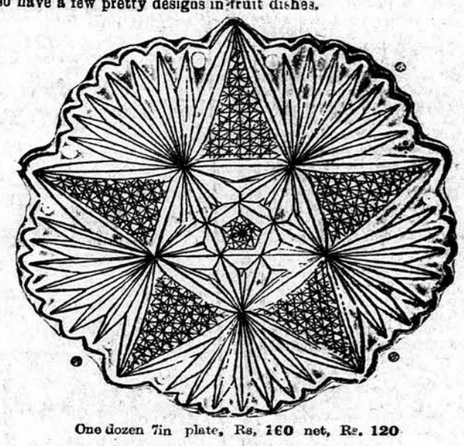
Having nearly "sold out" of our entire stock of Hawkes Cut Glass, we offer the few remaining pieces at a discount of 4 annas in the rupee, to clear before our complete new stock arrives. The following

DESSERT PLATES

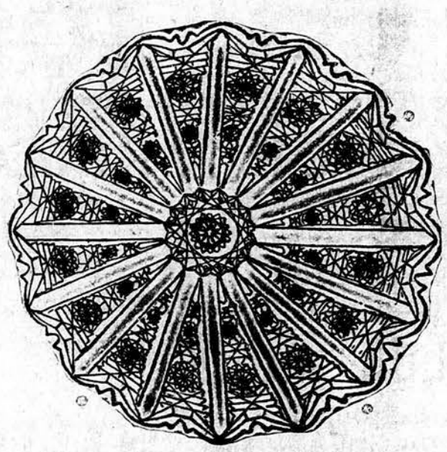
suitable for fresh, cooked, preserved and dried fruits; for almonds raisins, figs, walnuts, etc.; for choice and delicately flavoured cakes and biscuits, may be had in the quantities mentioned. We also have a few pretty designs in fruit dishes.



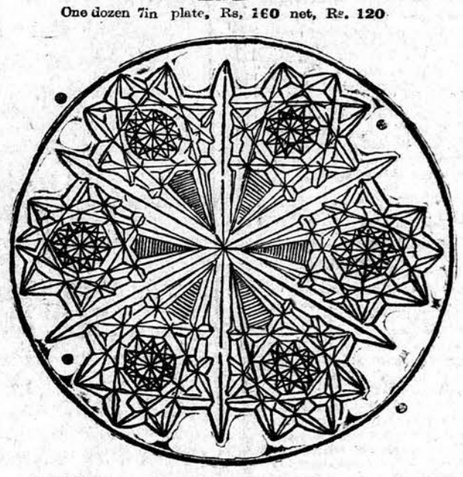
Half dozen 6½in. Bon Bon plate, Rs. 65 net, Rs. 48-12.



One dozen 7in plate, Rs. 120 net, Rs. 120



Half dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 105 net, Rs. 78-12.



Half dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 65 net, Rs. 48-12.

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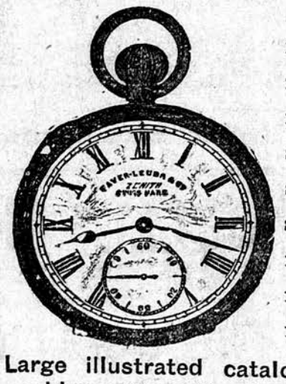

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